The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1895. NO. 10

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after November 26, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 6.35 p.m., week days, Bedford and way stations, 8.10 a. m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch 8.10 a. m., 3.34 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.21, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day, and 6.21 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.21 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43A.M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.52 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week days and 10.38 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 12.53 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 9.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 12.17 P. M. and New York at 2.33 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m., New York 9.23 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 2.33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.08 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:20 a. m., on Tuesday, April 16, 1895.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Pass. No. 3	NORTH. Mail, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 24	9 20	6 20	Robertsdale	11 42	9 10	6 00
1 36	9 32	6 32	Cook's	11 30	8 58	5 48
2 48	9 44	6 44	Cole's	11 18	8 46	5 36
2 14	10 10	7 10	Saltillo	10 48	8 16	5 06
2 21	10 17	7 17	Three Springs	10 41	8 09	4 59
2 33	10 29	7 20	*ee rsville	10 19	7 57	4 47
					7 45	
2 45	10 41	7 41	Rockhill	10 07	P. M.	4 35
					2 35	
3 00	10 56	7 56	Shirley	9 40	2 20	4 20
3 07	11 03	8 03	*Augh. Mills	9 33	2 13	4 13
3 20	11 16	8 16	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 10	WEST. No. 8	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 45	7 15	L Rockhill A	6 20	4 50
5 38	7 08	*Blacklog	6 27	4 57
5 30	7 00	*Cedar Rock	6 35	5 05
5 26	6 56	*Locke Vall'y	6 39	5 09
5 20	6 50	*Shade Gap Stair	6 45	5 15
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

RADIANT DAY.

BY REV. B. F. CLARKSON.

As daylight fades on western skies
Rich glories greet our watching eyes,
That tell us that the sun shines on,
Though far beyond our sight he's gone.
As shadows thicken, planets burn
To tell us of the sun's return;
While silvery moon looks down to say:
"Beyond the night is radiant day."

When to life's eventide we come,
And feel our duty of toil is done;
When mists o'er all around us rise,
Above we see, with glad surprise,
A glory bursting on our view,
That tells us God is near and true
While simple faith may hear Him say:
"Beyond the night is radiant day!"

When by the flower-deck'd graves we stand,
And think of those who, by His hand,
Our Lord hath gathered one by one,
Our faith cries out: "They still live on!"
While through the cypress and the pine
Pale moonlight falls and bright stars shine,
Our faith may read in every ray,
"Beyond the night is radiant day."

Why shall we grieve when shadows come
And tell us that the day is done?
Why shall we grieve for loved ones gone,
E'en though we miss their smile and song?
God's word shines on like stars at night;
The vacant tomb proclaims His might;
Good Friday's gone, 'tis Easter, yea—
Beyond the night is radiant day.

THE CORNPLANTER INDIANS.

Dwindling Remnant of the Once Powerful Seneca Nation—History and Character of the Famous Iroquois.

The Pittsburg Times.

Twenty yeaas ago, at the spring of the year, one of the commonest of all the strangers within the gates of Pittsburg was the Cornplanter Indian. He came down the Allegheny river on the great rafts of white pine lumber that were gathered up in New York State and about Warren, and his advent was a day of interest to the small boy along the wharves. The Cornplanter is a rarity now in the city, although occasionally the remnants of the great lumber drives bring a red man with the straggling raft crew.

The Cornplanter Indian is one of the family of the aboriginal inhabitants of the American continent that every white man can look to with respect, for the ancestors of the Allegheny raftmen were the conquerors of the whole Eastern country in their day. To begin with, there is no tribe of Cornplanters. That is merely a family distinction, like Smith with the white civilization. The original Cornplanter was an old chief of the Seneca nation who was so friendly to the whites that in the last century the State of Pennsylvania called him to Philadelphia and made for him a title to a small tract of land on the Allegheny river in Warren county, to be his and his decendants forever. Some 90 souls now inhabit this Warren county reservation, among them men of intelligence and cosiderable wealth.

The name "Cornplanter," as applied to the Indian raftmen, therefore, is misleading, as a great many of those who came to Pittsburg were not Cornplanters, but Jamisons, Halftowns, Johnsons, and members of the various other families. The bulk of them, perhaps, were Senecas, although a rare individual of some of the other nations may have been among the large number who annually rafted and run on the river.

While the Indians come to Pittsburg now only at widely recurring intervals, it is not because there are no more Indians, but because there is no more lumber to run. The Indians are still as plentiful as ever, and will be for many a year to come. For along the Allegheny river for a distance of 40 miles, from where it crosses from New York into Pennsylvania, a tract of land is set apart as a reservation for the celebrated Iroquois, or Six Nations. A number of other reservations are set aside in New York, but few of the inhabitants of the other reservations ever rafted on the river or came to Pittsburg. Our Indians were from the Allegheny reservation in Cattaraugus county, in New York State.

When the white men came to America the whole East side of the continent was under the domination of the Six Nations. Where these remarkable people sprang from, history does not tell. The Iroquois say that the Great Spirit wanted to raise up a people of his own, so he sowed a handful of five kinds of mysterious red seeds. From the seeds grew the five Nations—Senecas, Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas and Oneidas. The Tuscaroras, making the sixth Nation, were subsequently added by adoption, but really never taken into full membership. When first known to the whites the Six Nations were the rulers of the country from Lake Superior to the Delaware river, and the evidences are that they originally came from the Northwest, conquering as they came.

They were an odd federation, yet they organized and held together with wonderful intelligence. The warlike Mohawks were located on the extreme East, and held the Adirondack country, gaurding it securely from intruders. The Senecas, the flower of the federation, gaurded the West, and lived in Western New York and Pennsylvsnia, foraging for their hunting all over Ohio and Indiana, a country which the federation held in subjection. In the central sections the Oneidas, Onondagas and Cayugas were placed, the Onondagas keeping the council fire and records. The sacred council fire was never allowed to die out until years after civilization pressed the red man from Central New York, and even now the nations meet at the old capital to hold their occasional federation meetings. The Onondagas were the tribes in which Longfellow located his story of Hiawatha.

The Senecas were the most powerful and manly nation of the federation, and have held themselves together since being crowded into reservation. While the character of the Indian has been painted as bloody and cruel, the charges against him are chiefly libelous. The occupation of the Iroquois were chiefly tilling the soil—at which they were quite expert—and fishing and hunting. They engaged in war about as the white man has done in the last 4,000 years, but it was the exception, not the rule. The Indians on the Allegheny reservation to-day, while they are Indians, are not a bad class of people. The most of them are pagans and the tribal customs prevail, but it has to be said to their credit that their chief vices are acquired from contact with their white neighbors.

Many brilliant names stand out on the roll of the old Iroquois federation and one full-blooded Seneca chief by birth has risen to a position of honor in the history of our own federation of States. Ely S. Parker, a Seneca Indian, left his chieftainship to his brother and set about to get a white man's education. He succeeded so well that he fell into some minor appointment with a surveying party under the government, when he had finished school. That later put him into the company of a young man named Grant, out in the Western country. Grant came to be a General in the United States army, and the Seneca Indian chief also became a General in the service of the Federal Government. When Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox this Seneca Indian, a member of the staff of the commander-in-chief, wrote the terms of surrender. He was subsequently an employe of the Government.

Buffalo has done honor to old Red Jacket in a handsome and costly monument in Forest Lawn cemetery. Pennsylvania erected a monument to Chief Cornplanter at a point on the Allegheny river in Warren county, not far from the State line.

It is not for a long time that the Seneca Indian will remain. The members of the other tribes are nearly all lost sight of. Some have moved to the far West; a great many of the Mohawks went to Canada, and the Oneidas and Cayugas remaining in New York have wandered about to such an extent as to be lost among the multitude of their white brethren. The Senecas are the best preserved as a tribal remnant, and even they are endeavoring to cut the reservation up and divide it in fee among individuals. When that is done the owners of it will gradually sell it, until the tribe will have become lost as a tribe and nothing remain but isolated and separated families of half-breeds.

The Cornplanter Indian is not what he has always seemed to the Pittsburger—a disreputable barbarian. He is, as a rule, industrious and tolerably thrifty. He has made an excellent workman on the lumber jobs, although as a farmer, according to modern methods, he is not strictly in it. When the Great Spirit calls for the old chief and General, Ely Parker, the last eminent man of the race will be gone, and it is doubtful if the Senecas as a Nation, and the Six Nations as a federation, have not then seen the sun go down on what was once a great name and a great people. But they should be remembered kindly, for Rome was not more to ancient Europe than the Iroquois were to the Atlantic coast of North America 400 years ago. V. D.

Toasted Bread

Toasted bread is a favorable article of diet with most people. Why it is so, perhaps those who use it the most liberally know the leas about. It is said that in the process of toasting a peculiar chemical change is effected in the bread, making it more appetizing and conferring additional valuable properties. The brown material with which it is encrusted is said to be almost identical with that of the confection known as caramels. It is a further fact that this "toast caramel" has great disinfection properties, and will make tainted meat, water or game perfectly sweet and wholesome. Toasted bread seems to have enough excellent qualities to make it a favorite food, even though they may not be known to those who consume it.

Reduced Rates to Denver, Col., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the accommodation of persons who desire to visit Colorado on the occasion of the meeting of the National Educational Association, at Denver, Col., July 5 to 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad company will sell excursion tickets on July 3, 4, and 5, to Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, and Pueblo, at *the extremely low rate* of $50.75 from New York, $49.25 from Philadelphia, $47.50 from Baltimore and Washington, $47.25 from Harrisburg; proportionate rates from other points.

These tickets will be good for return passage from Colorado points on July 12, 13, 14, and 15, with an extension until September 1, if desired

A special train of Pulman Buffet Sleeping cars will be run, leaving New York at 10.10 A. M., July 4, stopping at prominent intermediate points, and arriving at Denver on the afternoon of July 6.

This affords a grand opportunity for a trip to the world-renowned Rocky Mountain resorts in Colorado at a comparativly small cost.

Beware of Being Beaten.

Some years ago a man, dying in abject poverty in a New York tenement house, made a remark worth being remembered by every boy and girl who hopes for a better fate. "I have made an absolute failure of my life," he said, "because I so early formed the habit of being beaten! How many of our young people are to-day forming the same habit, growing used to failure. Frequently it begins in the school-room, when a complicated historic period, or a difficult section of the arithmetic, is under consideration. "That's so hard, I guess I'll let it go for now," one lad thinks. "I can make it up on the review." But he does not make it on the review. He fails in his examination, falls behind his class, and finally, becoming discouraged, drops out of school. Already the habit of failure has fastened itself upon him.

Another boy, upon New Year's Day resolves to give up a certain practice which he knows will never bring him any good but may result in much harm. He starts with his ambitions high. But temptations come upon him unexpectedly; he fails again and again, he forgets to ask assistance of One always ready to help; he at length grows discouraged and gives up beaten. And his moral nature is so much the weaker since in the most important contests which can be waged, he has taught himself to expect defeat.

Life is full of examples of men who in the face of physical weakness and adverse surroundings have fought for success and won it. They conquered because that had become a second nature. Had they formed the habit of giving up beaten whenever the way seemed hard, their life history would have been very different.

If it is worth while to undertake a thing it is worth while to make ic a success. Beware of being beaten. That habit can make a failure out of a life with bright prospects and limitless possibilities.—*Ex.*

Not For Amusement.

The thing that keeps down the newspaper buisness is the fact that so many people think that editors pursue their calling purely for amusement. Nothing could be sadder than to see an able journalist eating a contributed poem for want of bread or pie. When a man has a roll of bills he pays everybody before he remembers that he owes the amiable editor; he squares up with the butcher, the baker, and the horse blanket maker, and by the time he is through, he says to himself the editor will have to wait awhile. A great many editors in this world of sin and sorrow have been compelled to wait a while; they have waited until their whiskers have turned gray, and their bosoms melancholy, and their hearts hard; and they are waiting yet, and will wait until the sun grows cold, and the stars are old, and the leaves of the judgment book unfold. And it is all very sad, at least.—*Nebraska Editor.*

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

We are given time in which to do things and eternity in which to answer for them.

WALTER Q. GRESHAM DEAD

The Secretary of State Expires Suddenly in Washington City.

CAREER IN WAR AND PEACE.

A Fatal Collapse That Surprised and Shocked His Family and the Public---His Ailment Was Acute Pleurisy Complicated With Pneumonia and Heart Failure.

Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham died at 1.15 o'clock a. m. in his rooms at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, after an illness of several weeks. No death could be more quiet, more calm, or more peaceful. For two hours preceding dissolution there had been no indication either of a pulse or heart beat. He lay during the time with his head resting on the arms of his daughter, Mrs. Andrews, while his devoted wife sat by his side, his hands clasped in hers, his face so turned that his last conscious gaze should rest upon her.

And so the minutes dragged slowly on until the end came. He was conscious to the last. He suffered greatly during the preceding forty-eight hours after the pneumonic symptoms were complicated with his diseases, and was only temporarily relieved by frequent hypodermic injections.

But as the end approached his suffering disappeared, and he passed away as quietly as a little child sinking to slumber in the arms of its mother.

WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

The illness was due chiefly to a severe cold caught by the Secretary while driving during the unusually damp weather that has marked the season in Washington. The cold was aggravated by a chronic stomach trouble and diseased kidneys, there being however, no symptoms of Bright's disease. As soon as the physicians realized that the end was approaching, the heroic measures usual in such cases were adopted. Dr. Van Rensalaer was called in and he performed the operation of injecting normal saline. It was without avail, for the patient sank rapidly.

A telegram was sent to Secretary Gresham's son Otto, at Chicago, informing him that the end was near, and he hastened to Washington without delay.

The announcement of the Secretary of State's death was immediately communicated to President Cleveland, at Woodley, his country seat near Washington. He was greatly shocked by the news, although it had been expected for some hours.

Telegrams were sent to Secretary Carlisle in Kentucky and Secretary Smith in Georgia, and both hastened to Washington. The speech-making campaign of the Secretary of the Treasury was thus brought to a sudden close.

MR. GRESHAM'S CAREER

His Active Life as Lawyer, Soldier, Jurist and Cabinet Officer.

Walter Quintin Gresham was born on March 17, 1832, in an old-fashioned farm house near Lanesville, Harrison County, Ind., about a hundred miles down the Ohio River from ex-President Benjamin Harrison's birthplace. His parents were of English descent. His father, William Gresham, was Sheriff of the backwoods county, and he was shot to death while attempting to arrest an outlaw. Walter Gresham was at that time two years old, and next to the youngest of a family of five children. His grandfather, George Gresham, had been one of the pioneer settlers of the State. Walter Gresham's opportunities for schooling were limited. In his boyhood he followed the plow by day and studied his books at night. His mother was poor, but plucky, and she managed the farm and kept the family together. Walter went to the district school until he was sixteen years old, and then he obtained a clerkship in the County Auditor's office, which paid his board and expenses and permitted him to attend the Corydon Seminary for two years. He attended Bloomington University for a year, and then returned to Corydon, where he studied law in the office of Judge William A. Porter. He was admitted to the bar when he was twenty-two years old, and began to practice law. Gresham was a Whig in politics, and his partner, Thomas C. Slaughter, afterward Judge of the Circuit Court, was in 1856 a delegate from Indiana to the Philadelphia Convention that nominated Fremont. Young Gresham began his active political career by stumping the State for "the Pathfinder." He was nominated for the Legislature in 1860 as a Republican, and was elected in a strongly Democratic district.

When the war broke out Gresham was the Captain of the military company in Corydon, known as the Spencer Rifles. He refused a re-election to the Legislalure and enlisted as a privhte in the Thirty-eighth Indiana Regiment. Almost immediately he was selected as the Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment. He saw his first service at Shiloh, and later he took part in the siege of Corinth. Colonel Gresham met Grant at Vicksburg, and after the surrender Grant and Sherman united in recommending him for a Brigadier-General's commission, which he received. While in command of a division of Sherman's army at Leggett's Hill, before Atlanta, General Gresham was shot in the knee, a wound from which he never fully recovered. When Gresham was ready to go to the front again the war was ended and he was brevetted Major-General and mustered out of the service. He resumed the practice of law at New Albany, Ind. When General Grant became President he offered General Gresham the Collectorship of the Port of New Orleans, and subsequently the District-Attorneyship of Indiana. Both of these offers were refused.

General Gresham twice ran for Congress, and was defeated by Michael C. Kerr. He accepted President Grant's appointment as United States District Judge for Indiana in 1869, and during the twelve years that he held that District Judgeship not one of his decisions was reversed. President Arthur called him from the bench to become a member of his Cabinet in 1883, and since that time Mr. Gresham has been a conspicuous figure in National politics. He took the portfolio in President Arthur's Cabinet left vacant by the death of Postmaster-General Howe. Perhaps the most noticeable incident of his career as Postmaster-General was the exclusion of the Louisiania Lottery Company from the use of the mail. Near the close of President Arthur's term, on the death of Secretary Folger, Mr. Gresham was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Gresham, however, longed for a return to the bench, and in the closing days of the Arthur Administration he was appointed Circuit Judge to succeed Judge Drummond for the Seventh Judicial District. This was an appointment for life.

He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1884, and again in 1888. He received 111 votes on the first ballot in the convention in 1888. His vote rose to 123 on the third ballot, and then dwindled to fifty-nine on the eighth and last. He refused, it is said, the nomination by the People's Party in 1892.

Judge Gresham announced his intention of voting for Grover Cleveland in the last Presidential campaign. In his letter, dated October 27, 1892, and addressed to Major Bluford Wilson, he announced that he thought a Republican could vote for Mr. Cleveland without joining the Democratic party. When Mr. Cleveland was elected he offered him the first place in the Cabinet, and he became Secretary of State. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham were old friends, having met in the White House in 1885. His course as Secretary of State has been in accord with the policy of President Cleveland.

Judge Gresham was married in 1858. His wife was a Kentuckian. They had two children—a son, Otto Gresham, and a daughter, now Mrs. Andrews. Judge Gresham's personal appearance was that of a handsome man. His bearing was soldierly and manly. He was broad and square shouldered, with a figure that was athletic and symmetrical. His hair was thick and of a whitish gray, and he wore it combed back from his forehead. He was somewhat careless in his attire, and apparently paid very little attention to it.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Programme of the Second International Conference at Chattanooga.

The Second International Conference of the Epworth League is to be held in Chattanooga, Tenn., June 27-30.

The League was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, May 12, 1890. Prior to that time there had been a number of Young Peoples' Societies in the Methodist Episcopal Church, each, more or less, independent of the rest, although generally having the same objects in view. Delegates from many of these assembled in Cleveland to try to harmonize or consolidate them all into one. As might be supposed, the representatives were attached each to his own society, and for a time it appeared impossible to effect a union, but at last on the day indicated it was accomplished and the new organization was born and christened. This was within the pale of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The next General Conference of that Church approved and adopted the organization and gave it official standing in the Church, with Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald as its President.

The local organizations in the individual churches are called chapters. Of these already organized and enrolled the number is nearly 15,000, and the aggregate membership in this one denomination is about 1,000,000 members.

The Second International Conference of the members and friends of the Epworth League will be held in Chattanooga. The session will begin June 27, 1895, and continue four days. It will embrace the Leagues of all the Methodisms of the world. The programme is in the hands of the General Secretaries of the M. E. Church, the M. E. Church South and the Canadian Methodist Church, namely, Rev. E. A. Schell, D. D., Chicago; Rev. S. A. Steel, D. D., Nashville, and Rev. W. H. Withrow, D. D., Canada. It is emphatically a present day programme, full of the life and spirit of these stirring times.

The general topic is "The Methodism of the Future." Under this general head will be discussed such topics as the following: "What to Read," "How to Read," "Educational Opportunities," "Entertainments," "Visiting," "Church and League Officers," "The Duty and Privilege of Giving," "The Lost In Our Cities," "Spiritual Ministry," "Christian Citizenship," "Membership of Children in the Church," "Junior Leagues," "Bible Study for Children," "How to Win Men to Christ," and many others no less practical and full of interest.

J. N. FITZGERALD, PRESIDENT EPWORTH LEAGUE.

There will also be department conferences daily for the discussion of the practical work of the League in its several departments. Bishops Joyce, Vincent and Thoburn, of the M. E. Church; Galloway, Hendrix, Fitzgerald and Hargrove, of the M. E. Church South, and Sir McKenzie Bowell, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, are on the programme. These great leaders with many other men of eminence, as well as a large number of the talented and promising young workers of the various Methodisms cannot fail to make the discussion of the different topics of the highest interest and profit.

The music will be a special feature of the conference. It will be under the direction of Professor Rowland D. Williams, assisted by the Park Sisters, of Boston, and a chorus of 500 voices. An immense chorus of children from the public schools of Chattanooga will also participate.

Sunrise prayer meetings will be held each morning in the churches and on Lookout Mountain.

Sunday morning will be devoted to sermons by the bishops and visiting ministers in the churches of the city and suburbs.

Sunday afternoons there will be mass meetings in the largest churches addressed by eminent ministers and laymen.

The regular conference meetings will be held in the great tent, capable of seating 10,000 people, where the opening sermon will be preached by Bishop Galloway and the closing sermon and consecration service by Bishop Joyce.

CHIEF BYRNES RETIRED.

The Head Policeman of New York City Placed on Half Pay.

THE REFORM BOARD SUPREME.

By Unanimous Vote of the Police Commissioners the Famous Detective Leaves the Service With an Allowance of $3000 Per Annum---Served Thirty-two Years ---Inspector Conlin Acting Chief.

After more than thirty-two years' service in the Police Department of New York City Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes was, at his own request, retired from active service and placed on the pension roll of the department,

THOMAS BYRNES.

with an annual pension of $3000. His retirement, so far as the official record shows, was entirely voluntary, but it was known to everybody at the Central Office that in applying for retirement he had yielded to the desire of the new reform Police Board.

At the same time Inspector Peter Conlin, the only Inspector of Police at present in the service, was temporarily detailed as Acting Chief of Police.

The Board also retired Captain William C. F. Berghold, Detective Sergeants Timothy Golden, Michael Crowley and Charles Kush, and Police Surgeon Dorn, and refused to retire Captain Joseph B. Eakins, against whom charges have been ordered.

Captains Cortright, Brooks and McCullagh were detailed as Acting Inspectors, and a Police Civil Service Board was appointed, to consist of Acting Chief Conlin, Acting Inspectors Cortright, Brooks and McCullagh, and Captain Smith.

THOMAS BYRNES.

Sketch of the Ex-Chief and Famous Detective.

Thomas Byrnes was born in Ireland on June 15, 1842, and came to this country with his parents when but four months old. He was appointed a patrolman on the New York police force on December 10, 1863, after receiving his discharge from Ellsworth's Zouaves, with whom he had served in the war.

Five years Byrnes patrolled. Then he became roundsman, and in the following year (1869) Sergeant. On July 1, 1870, he was made Captain and assigned to the Twenty-third Precinct. He was called to Headquarters on March 12, 1880, to take charge of the detective bureau.

The immediate cause of that promotion was his successful campaign against the burglars, who, in the fall of 1878, robbed the Manhattan Savings Bank of $3,000,000. The bank was in Byrnes's precinct, and he took up the pursuit of the band of burglars—the strongest and most cleverly organized that had ever worked in any city—with a persistency and skill that finally won its reward.

To Byrnes was given the task of reorganizing the detective force. He began by establishing an office in Wall street on the day of his appointment, and by making Fulton street the dead line against crooks, below which none of them was allowed. If one ventured nearer the financial center he was arrested on general principles. His plan worked well. Wall street has been safe since from the kind of robbery the police can prevent. It brought Byrnes his reward too. He testified before the Lexow Committee that it had brought him a cool $350,000 at least through "opportunities" afforded him by Jay Gould and others.

Inspector Byrnes became famous for his management of the detective force, and had he rested there he would have been a very unique personage in police history. He drove thieves and rascals into exile under an iron rule and a rigid system of account kept with all malefactors, which bore good fruit for the city. But on April 12, 1892, he succeeded Murray as Superintendent, and his troubles began.

From the first he was not in accord with the Police Board. The history of his chieftaincy has been a record of pulling and hauling between him and the Police Commissioners, to which even the Lexow Committee business did not put an end.

The story of the committee is well remembered. It disclosed great corruption in the Police Department, but failed to smirch Superintendent Byrnes personally. His testimony on the stand, with his acknowledgment of his wealth, acquired through his services to the wealthy, made the dramatic ending of the investigation.

The retirement of Superintendent Byrnes is unquestionably the victory of Dr. Parkhurst's career as a reformer. While it is true that the Superintendent was in a position which allowed him to make his departure practically a matter of his own will, and it will appear as such in his record, the present state of public opinion is undeniably the reason for the revolution in the New York Police Department, of which the end of Byrnes's public career is but an incident.

The National Game.

Foutz deposed Griffin from the captaincy of the Brooklyns.

Cincinnati is playing the best ball of the Western clubs against the East.

McCarthy seems to be the timely hitter of the Boston team this season as he was last.

At Cincinnati, Pitcher Rhines knocked Pitcher Stein senseless with a pitched ball.

Boswell won the first full game he pitched for New York, and that too from the Pittsburgs.

Carey's fielding at first base is great. He has saved the Baltimore infielders dozens of wild throws already.

Bannon is hitting like a house afire, and may be considered a fixture on the New York team in place of Burke.

EXTRACT MAKING.

How Flavors For Soft Drinks Are Obtained.

Impossible to Get the True Essence of Fruit.

Since soda water became the regular dissipation of the modern girl the extract-making industry has assumed enormous proportions. Where ounces of vanilla and lemon were used by housewives and chefs a dozen years ago gallons are now consumed in the corner drug store. To accommodate this great growth in business manufacturing plants have sprung up through the country and they are yearly adding to their equipment in order to supply the ever increasing demand.

Vanilla comes almost entirely from Mexico in the form of long, brown, shiny beans, which are tied up in half-pound bundles and kept in hermetically sealed receptacles, so that the rich odor may not be dissipated in the air. The bean grows on a peculiar vine which is said to derive quite as much nourishment from the air as it does from the soil. It is planted in cuttings by the Mexicans, and as it grows up it is trained on lattices or palm trees. In the third year it begins to bear, and for thirty summers the crops continue good. In a single month the vanilla bean will grow to its full size, being from six to twelve inches in length, but it requires full six months longer for it to ripen.

After the beans are picked and their value depends largely upon having them neither overripe nor underripe, the peculiar rich aroma is developed by a complicated process of fermentation. They are first stored under cover until they begin to shrivel and then they are sweated by heating and inclosing them in air-tight boxes over night. In the course of two or three days the beans have obtained a rich brown color and present a moist appearance. After being exposed for several months in the sun to dry they are packed in little bundles and shipped to the United States, which is the greatest extract-making country in the world. Thousands af Mexicans make their entire living by raising and curing vanilla beans. The cost ranges from $6 to $12 a pound, according to the length and quality of the beans, the prices being now pretty high owing to the large demand and the insufficient supply. For this reason vanilla extract is frequently adulterated with tonka or snuff beans, which cost only $2 a pound. They impart a very pungent odor and a somewhat sharp and bitter taste to the extract.

Extracts from the fruit of the strawberry, the pineapple, the raspberry, the banana, the pear and the apricot cannot be made although many experimenters have worked on the problem. These fruits contain so much water that it is impossible to get them condensed enough to secure the true essence. Artificial extracts with the flavors of these fruits may, however, be made. The process is entirely chemical and the flavors produced are really stronger than the fruits themselves. Many of these extracts are used in cooking, and the soda-water fountains, but they are all more or less injurious to the health. The proprietors of many of the best soda fountains refuse to use them, preferring to keep a supply of the crushed fruits always on hand. Peach extract is made from peach pits. — Chicago Record.

Tricks of Snake Charmers.

A large cobra de capello was sent home to Sir Joseph Fayrer, who wanted a supply of venom for analysis. It bit the spoon repeadly without yielding any, and on examination was found to have none to yield, not only its fangs but the poisonous glands having been extirpated. A protective operation still more cruel is sometimes practiced by novices in the art of charming, and consists in securing the mouth with a stitch of silk passed through the lips in front; to perform this the poor beast's head is held tightly pressed to the ground by a short stick on which the foot rests, while the other foot restrains the writhing body, leaving both hands at liberty for the needle. Eleven apparently healthy cobras were on one occasion received at the London Zoological Gardens. They refused to feed and grew thin. When one died it was discovered that its mouth was sewn up so fine as to be invisible to any but the closest scrutiny. The rest of them did well on being restored to their normal condition.

In connection with this subject, I may mention that a rattlesnake was sent to me from up country when I was in Demerara, with the history that it had killed a coolie on one of the plantations. It had been badly injured about the spine, probably in capture, so that on reaching me it was not only dead but decomposed, and I was not able to make any very complete dissection; but I found that its lips were tied together with stitches—obviously the effort of un unpracticed hand, since the work was very coarse. This had apparently been preceded by an unsuccessful attempt to extracate the long, erectile, needle-like fangs, for one of these was twisted half round with its bony base, and had penetrated the lower lip when the jaws were forcibly closed. It is hardly possible that the duct was not occluded, but enough venom must have remained within the tube of the tiny delicate syringe to inflict a fatal scratch.—Chambers's Journal.

Water Works in America.

The first works for a public supply of water in the United States were built at the City of Boston in the year 1652, and nothing further was done in this direction for more than 100 years. At the present time for not less than 25,000,000 of Americans the question of water supply presents no difficulties, says F. H. Lewis in Cassier's Magazine. For domestic use, for business purposs, or for fire protection, an abundant supply is to be had at the turning of a valve.

Not only is the supply in most cases, but the use of it reaches extravagant figures. In the year 1894 Chicago used 238,000,000 gallons of water per day, and Philadelphia 197,000,000. All this water was pumped from the source of supply to reservoirs or standpipes for distribution. The city of New York has a gravity supply of water and uses 183,000,000 gallons per day. On the basis of these figures, it appears that every man, woman and child in Philadelphia requires 160 gallons of water for daily use, in Chicago about 105 gallons and in New York about 150 gallons. In some of the smaller cities the per capita consumption reaches even higher figures. Thus, Buffalo is on record, in 1890, with a daily consumption per capita of 186 gallons, and Allegheny. Pa., at the same time with a daily per capita of 238 gallons. If these figures are compared with the per capita consumption of the City of London—40 gallons per day—it will be seen what lavish use is made of water in American cities, and some conception will be formed of the great system of works required to supply such demands.

New York's Great Cavern.

Tourists know very little of New York State's great cavern. Howe's cave, as it is known, is situated only about forty miles from Albany, and is the third largest cavern in the United States, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, and Luray Cave Virginia, being the two which outrank it in extent and magnificence. The cavern in question was discovered by Lester Howe in the year 1842, and was formerly known by the name of Otsgargee Cave. Howe penetrated its winding passage for a distance of over twelve miles but visitors do not usually go beyond Stygian Lake, a small body of water about four miles from the entrance. The stalactites and stalagmites are both abundant and beautiful. It is well lighted with gas as far back as the Stygian Lake and is one of the wonders of the continent.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Couldn't Name the Books of the Bible.

At a gathering of ministers and members of various religious denominations recently the question arose as to how many in the company could repeat the books of the Bible in their order. Out of the 200 or more present, one person only, and that person a woman, had the confidence to raise her hand and acknowledge that she was equal to the occasion.—New Bedford. Mass.. Journal.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S SERMON IN THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Subject: "Shamgar's Oxgoad."

TEXT: "After him was Shamgar, which slew of the Philistines 600 men with an oxgoad."—Judges iii., 31.

One day while Shamgar, the farmer, was plowing with a yoke of oxen, his command of whoa haw gee was changed to the shout of battle. Philistines, always ready to make trouble, march up with sword and spear. Shamgar, the plowman, had no sword and would not probably have known how to wield it if he had possessed one. But fight he must or go down under the stroke of the Philistines. He had an oxgoad—a weapon used to urge on the lazy team; a weapon about eight feet long, with a sharp iron at one end to puncture the beast and a wide iron chisel or shovel at the other end with which to scrape the clumps of soil from the plowshare. Yet with the iron prong at one end of the oxgoad and the iron scraper at the other it was not such a weapon as one would desire to use in battle with armed Philistines. But God helped the farmer, and leaving the oxen to look after themselves he charged upon the invaders of his homestead.

Some of the commentaries, to make it easier for Shamgar, suggest that perhaps he led a regiment of farmers into the combat, his oxgoad only one of many oxgoads. But the Lord does not need any of you to help in making the Scriptures, and Shamgar, with the Lord on his side, was mightier than 600 Philistines with the Lord against them. The battle opened. Shamgar, with muscle strengthened by open air and plowman's and reaper's and thrasher's toil, uses the only weapon at hand and he swings the oxgoad up and down and this way and that, now stabbing with the iron prong at one end of it and now thrusting with the iron scraper at the other, and now bringing down the whole weight of the instrument upon the heads of the enemy. The Philistines are in a panic and the supernatural forces come in and a blow that would not under other circumstances have prostrated or slain left its victim lifeless, until, when Shamgar walked over the field he counted 100 dead, 200 dead, 300 dead, 400 dead, 500 dead, 600 dead—all the work done by an oxgoad with iron prong at one end and an iron shovel at the other. The fame of this achievement by this farmer with an awkward weapon of war spread abroad and lionized him, until he was hoisted into the highest place of power and became the third of the mighty judges of Israel. So you see that Cincinnatus was not the only man lifted from plow to throne.

For what reason was this unprecedented and unparalleled victory of a farmer's oxgoad put into this Bible, where there was no spare room for the unimportant and the trivial?

It was, first of all, to teach you and to teach me and to teach all past ages since then, and to teach all ages to come, that in the war for God and against sin we ought to put to the best use the weapon we happen to have on hand. Why did not Shamgar wait until he could get a war charger, with neck arched and back comparisoned and nostrils sniffing the battle afar off, or until he could get war equipment or could drill a regiment, and wheeling them into line command them forward to the charge? To wait for that would have been defeat and annihilation. So he takes the best weapon he could lay hold of, and that is an oxgoad. We are called into the battle for the right and against wrong, and many of us have not just the kind of weapon we would prefer. It may not be a sword of argument. It may not be the spear of sharp, thrusting wit. It may not be the battering ram of denunciation.

But there is something we can do and some forces we can wield. Do not wait for what you have not, but use what you have. Perhaps you have not eloquence, but you have a smile. Well, a smile of encouragement has changed the behavior of tens of thousands of wanderers and brought them back to God and enthroned them in heaven. You cannot make a persuasive appeal, but you can set an example, and a good example has saved more souls than you could count in a year if you counted all the time. You cannot give $10,000, but you can give as much as the widow of the gospel, whose two mites, the smallest coins of the Hebrews, were bestowed in such a spirit as to make her more famous than all the contributions that ever endowed all the hospitals and universities of all Christendom, of all time. You have very limited vocabulary, but you can say "yes" or "no," and a firm "yes" or an emphatic "no" has traversed the centuries, and will traverse all eternity, with good influence. You may not have the courage to confront a large assemblage, but you can tell a Sunday-school class of two—a boy and a girl—how to find Christ, and one of them may become a William Carey, to start influences that will redeem India, and the other a Florence Nightingale, who will illumine battlefields covered with the dying and the dead.

That was a tough case in a town of England where a young lady, applying for a Sabbath-school class, was told by the superintendent she would have to pick up one out of the street. The worst of the class brought from the street was one Bob. He was fitted out with respectable clothing by the superintendent. But after two or three Sabbaths he disappeared. He was found with his clothes in tatters, for he had been fighting. The second time Bob was well clad for school. After coming once or twice he again disappeared, and was found in rags, consequent upon fighting. The teacher was disposed to give him up, but the superintendent said, "Let us try him again," and the third suit of clothes was provided him. Thereafter he came until he was converted, and joined the church, and started for the gospel ministry, and became a foreign missionary, preaching and translating the Scriptures. Who was the boy called Bob? The illustrious Dr. Robert Morrison, great on earth and greater in heaven. Who is teacher was I know not, but she used the opportunity opened and great has been her reward. You may not be able to load an Armstrong gun; you may not be able to hurl a Hotchkiss shell; you may not be able to shoulder a glittering musket; but use anything you can lay your hands on. Try a blacksmith's hammer or a merchant's yardstick or a mason's trowel or a carpenter's plane or a housewife's broom or a farmer's oxgoad. One of the surprises of heaven will be what grand results came from how simple means. Matthias Joyce, the vile man, became a great apostle of righteousness, not from hearing John Wesley preach, but from seeing him kiss a little child on the pulpit stairs.

Again, my subject springs upon us the thought that in calculating the prospects of religious attempt we must take omnipotence and omniscience and omnipresence and all the other attributes of God into the calculation. Whom do you see on that plowed field of my text? One hearer says, "I see Shamgar." Another hearer says, "I see 600 Philistines." My hearer, you have missed the chief personage on that battlefield of plowed ground. I also see Shamgar and 600 Philistines; but, more than all and mightier than all and more overwhelming than all, I see God. Shamgar with his unaided arm, however muscular, and with that humble instrument made for agricultural purposes and never constructed for combat, could not have wrought such a victory. It was omnipotence above and beneath and back of and at the point of the oxgoad. Before that battle was over the plowman realized this, and all the 600 Philistines realized it, and all who visited the battlefield afterward appreciated it. I want in heaven to hear the story, for it can never be fully told on earth—perhaps some day may be set apart for the rehearsal, while all heaven listens—the story of how God blessed awkward and humble instrumentalities. Many an evangelist has come into a town given up to worldliness. The pastors say to the evangelist: "We are glad you have come, but it is a hard field, and we feel sorry for you. The members of our churches play progressive euchre and go to the theatre and bet at the horse races, and gayety and fashion have taken possession of the town. We have advertised your meetings, but are not very hopeful. God bless you." This evangelist takes his place on platform or pulpit. He never graduated at college, and there are before him twenty graduates of the best universities. He never took one lesson in elocution, and there are before him twenty trained orators. Many of the ladies present are graduates of the highest female seminaries, and one slip in grammar or one mispronunciation will result in suppressed giggle. Amid the general chill that pervades the house the unpretending evangelist opens his Bible and takes for his text, "Lord, that my eyes may be opened." Opera glasses in the gallery curiously scrutinize the speaker. He tells in a plain way the story of the blind man, tells two or three touching anecdotes, and the general chill gives way before a strange warmth.

A classical hearer who took the first honor at Yale and who is a prince of proprieties finds his spectacles becoming dim with a moisture suggestive of tears. A worldly mother, who had been bringing up her sons and daughters in utter godlessness, puts her handkerchief to her eyes and begins to weep Highly educated men who came to criticise and pick to pieces and find fault bow on their gold-headed canes. What is that sound from under the gallery? It is a sob, and sobs are catching, and all along the wall and all up and down the audience there is deep emotion, so that when at the close of the service anxious souls are invited to especial seats or the inquiry room, they come up by scores and kneel and repent and rise up pardoned; the whole town is shaken and places of evil amusement are sparsely attended and rum holes lose their patrons, and the churches are thronged, and the whole community is cleansed and elevated and rejoiced. What power did the evangelist bring to bear to capture that town for righteousness? Not one brilliant epigram did he utter. Not one graceful gesture did he make. Not one rhetorical climax did he pile up. But there was something about him that people had not taken in the estimate when they prophesied the failure of that work. They had not taken into the calculation the omnipotence of the Holy Ghost. It was not the flash of a Damascus blade. It was God, before and behind and all around the oxgoad. When people say that crime will triumph and the world will never be converted because of the seeming insufficiency of the means employed, they count the 600 armed Philistines on one side and Shamgar, the farmer, awkwardly equipped, on the other side, not realizing that the chariots of God are 30,000 and that all heaven, cherubic, seraphic, archangelic, deific, is on what otherwise would be the weak side. Napoleon, the author of the saying, "God is on the side of the heaviest artillery," lived to find out his mistake, for at Waterloo the 160 guns of the English overcame the 250 guns of the French. God is on the side of the right, and one man in the right will eventually be found stronger than 600 men in the wrong. In all estimates of any kind of Christian work do not make the mistake every day made of leaving out the head of the universe.

Again, my subject springs upon us the thought that in God's service it is best to use weapons that are particularly suited to us. Shamgar had, like many of us, been brought up on a farm. He knew nothing about javelins and bucklers and helmets and breastplates and greaves of brass and catapults and ballistæ and iron scythes fastened to the axles of chariots. But he was familiar with the flail of the thrashing floor and knew how to pound with that, and the ax of the woods and knew how to hew with that, and the oxgoad of the plowman and knew how to thrust with that. And you and I will do best to use those means that we can best handle; those weapons with which we can make the most execution. Some in God's service will do best with the pen; some with the voice; some by extemporaneous speech, for they have the whole vocabulary of the English language half way between their brain and tongue, and others will do best with manuscript spread out before them. Some will serve God by the plow, raising wheat and corn and giving liberally of what they sell to churches and missions; some as merchants, and out of their profits will dedicate a tenth to the Lord; some as physicians, prescribing for the world's ailments; and some as attorneys, defending innocence and obtaining rights that otherwise would not be recognized; and some as sailors, helping bridge the seas; and some as teachers and pastors. The kingdom of God is dreadfully retarded by so many of us attempting to do that which we cannot do; reaching up for broadsword or falchion or bayonet or scimeter or Enfield rifle or Paixhan's gun, while we ought to be content with an oxgoad. I thank God that there are tens of thousands of Christians whom you never heard of and never will hear of until you see them in the high places of heaven, who are now in a quiet way in homes and schoolhouses and in praying circles and by sick beds and up dark alleys saying the saving word and doing the saving deed, the aggregation of their work overpowering the most ambitious statistics.

In the grand review of heaven, when the regiments pass the Lord of Hosts, there will be whole regiments of nurses and Sabbath-school teachers and tract distributors and unpretending workers, before whom as they pass the kings and queens of God and the Lamb will lift flashing coronet and bow down in recognition and reverence. The most of the Christian work for the world's reclamation and salvation will be done by people of one talent and two talents, while the ten talent people are up in the astronomical observatories studying other worlds, though they do little or nothing for the redemption of this world, or are up in the rarefied realms of "higher criticism" trying to find out that Moses did not write the Pentateuch or to prove that the throat of the whale was not large enough to swallow the minister who declined the call to Nineveh and apologizing for the Almighty for certain inexplicable things they have found in the Scriptures. It will be found out at the last that the Krupp guns have not done so much to capture this world for God as the oxgoads.

Years ago I was to summer in the Adirondacks, and my wealthy friend, who was a great hunter and fisherman, said, "I am not going to the Adirondacks this season, and you can take my equipment and I will send it up to Paul Smith's." Well, it was there when I arrived in the Adirondacks, a splendid outfit, that cost many hundreds of dollars, a gorgeous tent, and such elaborate fishing apparatus; such guns of all styles of exquisite make and reels and pouches and bait and torches and lunch baskets and many more things that I could not even guess the use of. And my friend of the big soul had even written on and engaged men who should accompany me into the forest and carry home the deer and the trout. If the mountains could have seen and understood it at the time there would have been panic among the antlers and the fins through all the "John Brown's Tract." Well, I am no hunter, and not a roebuck or a game fish did I injure. But there were hunters there that season who had nothing but a plain gun and a rug to sleep on and a coil of fishing line and a box of ammunition and bait, who came in ever and anon with as many of the captives of forest and stream as they and two or three attendants could carry. Now, I fear that many Christian workers who have most elaborate educational and theological and professional equipment, and most wonderful weaponry, sufficient, you would think, to capture a whole community or a whole Nation for God, will in the last day have but little except their fine tackling to show, while some who had no advantage except that which they got in prayer and consecration will, by the souls they have brought to the shore of eternal safety, prove that they have been gloriously successful as fishers of men, and in taking many who, like the hart, were panting after the water brooks.

What made the Amalekites run before Gideon's army? Each one of the army knew how much racket the breaking of one pitcher would make. So 300 men that night took 300 pitchers and a lamp inside the pitcher, and at a given signal the lamps were lifted and the pitchers were violently dashed down. The flash of light and the racket of the 300 demolished pitchers sent the enemy into wild flight. Not much of a weapon, you would say, is a broken pitcher, but the Lord made that awful crash of crockery the means of triumph for His people. And there is yet to be a battle with the pitchers. The night of the world's dissipation may get darker and darker, but after awhile, in what watch of the night I know not, all the ale pitchers, and the wine pitchers, and the beer pitchers, and the whisky pitchers of the earth will be hurled into demolition by converted inebriates and Christian reformers, and at that awful crash of infernal crockery the Amalekitish host of pauperism and loaferdom and domestic quarrel and cruelty and assassination will fly the earth. Take the first weapon you can lay your hands on. Why did David choose the sling when he went at Goliath and Goliath went at him? Brought up in the country, like every other boy, he knew how to manage a sling. Saul's armor was first put on him, but the giant's armor was too heavy. The helmet was clapped on him as an extinguisher, and David said, "I cannot go with these, for I have not proved them." And the first wise thing David did after putting on Saul's armor was to put it off. Then the brook Elah, the bed of which was dry when I saw it and one vast reach of pebbles, furnished the five smooth stones of the brook with which Goliath was prostrated. Whether it be a boy's sling or a broken pitcher or an oxgoad, take that which you can manage, and ask God for help, and no power on earth or in hell can stand before you.

Go out, then, I charge you, against the Philistines. We must admit the odds are against us—600 to one. In the matter of dollars, those devoted to worldliness and sin and dissipation, when compared with the dollars devoted to holiness and virtue—600 to one. The houses set apart for vice and despoliation and ruin, as compared with those dedicated to good—600 to one. Of printed newspaper sheets scattered abroad from day to day, those depraving as compared with those elevating are 600 to one. The agencies for making the world worse compared with the agencies for making the world better, 600 to one. But Moses in his song, chants, "How should one chase a thousand, and two put 10,000 to flight?" and in my text one oxgoad conquers 600 uplifted battle-axes, and the day of universal victory is coming, unless the Bible be a fabrication and eternity a myth and the chariots of God are unwheeled on the golden streets, and the last regiment of the celestial hosts lies dead on the plains of heaven. With us or without us the work will be done. Oh, get into the ranks somewhere, armed somehow; you with a needle, you with a pen, you with a good book, you with a loaf of bread for the hungry, you with a vial of medicine for the sick, you with a pair of shoes for the barefooted, you with word of encouragement for the young man trying to get back from evil ways, you with some story of the Christ who came to heal the worst wounds and pardon the blackest guilt, and call the farthest wanderer home. I say to you as the watchman of London used to say at night to the householders before the time of street lamps came: "Hang out your light!" "Hang out your light!"

GOLD DUST IN THE MINT

Cleaning Out the Sweepings of the Philadelphia Institution.

The transfer of the United States mint at Philadelphia, Penn., from Superintendent Townsend to Superintendent Kretz necessitated a house-cleaning that will net Uncle Sam about $30,000 in gold dust, and on it depends very largely the date when the transfer of the mint will be effected. It is necessary that the work be entirely finished before the accounts can be fully balanced. The results of the labor are of far more importance to Coiner William Steel than the most punctilious housekeeper ever had reason to worry over. In the transformation of the bullion from its rough state to the perfectly stamped coins there is unavoidably a certain amount of loss. The coiner at the mint is allowed an unvarying proportion of loss on every thousand ounces of bullion transferred to his department. Of 1000 ounces of silver he need not return more than 900 ounces to the Government, and of the same weight of gold he must produce exactly 999½ ounces. The rest he can keep. The sweepings from the floor of the mint are every day thrown into a barrel. In this dirt is $30,000 worth of gold dust. The year's accumulation, emptied from the barrel into a pot, was first burned out. It burns for a day and a half, and it took two days to cool off. Then it was ground up into powder again and the dust sent to the Assayer of the mint, who tested it with the nicest of his instruments and then turned it over to Uncle Sam.

STRANGE FISHES IN A CAVE.

Quarrymen Discover an Interesting Subterranean Cavern.

Starruca, Penn., a little village on the Erie Railway, between Deposit and Susquehanna, is interested in the discovery made of a subterranean cavern. Some quarrymen, in removing a layer of flagstones, found the cavern, through which ran a stream of water of greenish hue containing speckled green fishes. The fishes are without eyes and propel themselves by their tail. They invariably swim backward and have a motion not unlike that of a fresh-water crab. Several have been sent to the Pennsylvania Fish Commissioners as curiosities. The quarry was located in a bed of limestone rock in an unfrequented place.

When the layer had been removed it was further observed that the internal walls of the cavern were lined with translucent stalactites and stalagmites imperfectly formed. People there are discussing the possibility of its being another "mammoth" cave.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 9.

Lesson Text: "The Walk to Emmaus," Luke xxiv., 13-32—Golden Text: Luke xxiv., 32—Commentary.

13. This lesson, like the last, refers to the day on which He rose from the dead. He appeared first to Mary Magdalene; then to the other women; next, probably, to these two; afterward to Peter; and in the evening to ten in the upper room in Jerusalem with others who were with them.

14. As they walked they talked, and Jesus was the topic of their conversation, but it was not a risen Christ they talked of. The one whom they had loved and followed as the Messiah of Israel was dead, and they knew not what to think.

15. As they communed and reasoned He of whom they spake joined them and walked with them. It is still true that He takes a special interest in all who speak of Him (Mal. iii., 16, 17). If we knew Him better, we would be always talking of Him. How careful we would be of our words if we believed that we should have to give account of every idle word (Math. xii., 36).

16. He is often with us, and we do not know it. He has said, "Lo, I am with you all the days" (Math. xxviii., 20, R. V. margin). He often seeks to get our attention that He may speak to us or show us somewhat, but, unlike Moses and John, we are too busy to turn aside to see the burning bush or hear the voice that speaks.

17. He is grieved when we are sad and would have us tell Him all our own troubles. He desires to fill us with joy and peace. See the way in Rom. xv., 13. He overhears every conversation and reads all our thoughts (Ps. cxxxix., 1-4; Ezek. xi., 5.

18. "They do not recognize Him and think He must surely be a stranger in the city if He does not know what had taken place during the last two days. Mary took Him for the gardener. They think Him a stranger. His enemies counted Him a glutton and a winebibber. How unknown and misunderstood He consented to be!

19. He knew, but He would have them tell Him. He likes to have us tell Him all, as His disciples did when they had been out teaching (Mark vi., 30). They had evidently been talking of the mighty deeds and words of Jesus of Nazareth, and now God had approved Him, and the people had received Him and looked upon Him as the long promised Deliverer.

20, 21. But the strangest thing was that the chief priests and rulers had crucified Him, and now He was dead and had been for three days, and the redemption of Israel which they had expected He would accomplish was now as unlikely and as far off as it ever had been. They evidently had their heart upon the redemption rather than the Redeemer and upon their thoughts rather than His words.

22, 23. They had heard the report of the women who had been at the tomb, and that angels had said that He was alive, but they did not quite receive it—at least they could not understand it—and it was all a great mystery to them. They were in great perplexity.

24. Some had even gone to the tomb to see if the story of the women was correct and had found it as the women said, but they had not seen Him, and if He was alive where was He, and why had He not come to them? So they did not know what to think.

25. Now He speaks to them and shows them their error. If they had only believed the prophets—that is, all that they had said, they would have understood everything and would have saved themselves from all this unnecessary darkness. But, not believing, they had acted as foolish persons. Consider some other fools in Ps. xiv., 1; Prov. xiv., 9; I Sam. xxvi., 21; Luke xii., 30; I Cor. xv., 35, 36.

26. The prophets had in their own personal history as well as in their writings plainly foretold that the Messiah of Israel would suffer and die and rise again. All is clearly written in Isa. liii., and His death is stated also in Dan. ix., 26. "Messiah shall be cut off, but not for Himself," or, as in the margin, "Shall have nothing."

27. He went back to Moses, without saying one word about the supposed mistakes of Moses or that Moses did not write this or that. He took up portions in all the Scriptures and made no reference to two Isaiahs or any such wonderful knowledge as many wise (?) men seem to have to-day. And doubtless from the coats of skins of Gen. iii., 21, down to the fountain and shepherd of Zech. xiii., 1, 7, He taught how His sufferings had been foretold. All our Sunday-school scholars should be made to understand that when a teacher or a preacher makes light of any portion of Scripture, such as the story of Jonah, or seems to be wiser than our Lord, that such people are no followers of Christ and must not be listened to.

28. Having arrived at their destination, He made as though He would have gone further, for He will not intrude Himself upon any. If we prefer not to have His company, we need not fear that He will come where He is not wanted. His word is "Ye shall seek Me and find Me when ye shall search for Me with all your heart" (Jer. xxix., 13).

29. It is not difficult to constrain the Lord or His angels to abide if we really mean it. See Gen. xviii., 5; xix., 3; Judg. vi., 18. Contrast the Lord's "abide" in John xv., 4, 7; John ii., 28, and see I Sam. xxii., 23. Think how Peter took Him home from the synagogue (Mark i., 29) and say whether you want Him always with you, or do you get enough of Him at church and prayer meeting?

30. What He did in that house He has been ever doing; giving us His broken body, saying, "I am the bread of life." "He that eateth Me, even he shall live by Me." Therefore make Me your daily food and life and all, and so live till I come again. While He breaks to us the bread we shall surely have enough and of the best, and be "satisfied with favor and full with the blessing of the Lord" (Deut. xxxiii., 23).

31. For the first time since He joined them that day they know who He is. "He was known of them in the breaking of bread" (verses 35). Let us open our Bibles and have Him break to us the bread of life, and quickly He will open our eyes that we may see (Rev. iii., 18). As He walked and talked and vanished, so shall we do in our resurrection bodies, for we shall be like Him even as to our bodies. (I John iii., 2; Phil. iii., 21.)

32. If we will let Him open to us the Scriptures, we, like them, will have such a burning at our hearts that we shall be constrained to tell it out, even though we walk many a mile to do it (Ps. xxxix., 3; Jer. xx., 9; Job xxxii., 18–20). Let us avoid their folly and give good heed to all that the prophets have spoken, lest we walk in the dark, ignorant of coming events and unacquainted with the great restoration soon to come upon earth (II Pet. i., 19; Acts iii., 19–21).—Lesson Helper.

Not a Secure Prison.

Six convicts have escaped from the Iles de Salut, off the Guiana coast, where Captain Dreyfus is imprisoned, and people in France expect him soon to be the seventh.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE IDYL OF THE NURSERY.

"Takes too long to walk downstairs,"
All the youngsters say.
You have to go so awful slow,
And you must feel your way.
And you may trip or you may slip
And tumble down below.
Sliding down the banisters
The only way to go.

Sliding down the banisters,
Swifter than a flash,
Whizzing through the atmosphere,
Cutting quite a dash,
Makes the blood rush to your brain,
Rocking like a railway train.
Mind the curves with might and main
As you sway and clash.

Elevators seldom rise,
They get out of gear.
And the railway to the skies
Tied up as you hear.
But the boys are bound to slide,
Through the arid air to glide,
And they swoop with boyish pride,
And you hear then cheer.

Sliding down the banisters
Takes your breath away.
And, oh! the noise of girls and boys
Flushed with frantic play.
Laughter pealing thro' the air
Drives away your grim despair.
Lulls the fevered brow of care,
'Neath the children's sway.

—JAMES E. KINSELLA.

A SMART PARROT.

Charles Durand of whose travels and adventures a book has been written, owned a cockatoo, which he had carcried about with him on his journeys, The bird's name was Billy, and seems to have been as wise as he was loving. Durand was asleep in his tent one day, while camping in the tropics, where wild beasts and dangerous reptiles abound, when he was awakened by Billy's shrill cry of "Time to rise! Wake up! wake up!" accompanied by a violent flapping of wings and then a series of sharp screams in the cockatoo's own natural tones. This was Billy's usual cry at sunrise, but when Durand sat up and looked around he knew it to be still night. But the cause of the alarm was soon plain. A deadly snake lay coiled up near his bed, which, as he gazed, reared itself up and prepared to spring on the defenseless man. Just when he thought all hope was at an end the brave cockatoo sprang from his perch, seized the reptile by the neck and held it tight until his master could summon help from without. The snake was then killed and Billy was raised to a still higher place in his master's esteem.—Atlanta Constitution.

A VERY CURIOUS BIRD.

If a child was asked what ability a bird had which was not possessed by other creatures, he would probably reply, "the power to fly." So a bird who could not fly would seem to him a contradiction; yet there is such a bird, and he is called the penguin, says the Boston Standard.

The penguin does not fly, but he can walk upon the land and swim in the water as a duck does, and his pictures show him to look not unlike a duck when swimming. But upon the land he sits in a peculiar upright position, with his queer little apologies for wings tucked close to his side. Penguins inhabit the southern seas and assemble together by thousands, sitting in stiff rows along the shore, or walking in the strange upright position. The penguin subsists, as might be expected, upon fish, which he swallows whole.

The penguin makes no nest. The mother lays but one egg at a time, and carries this about with her under her absurd little wing or under her leg, as some naturalists say. In this style she takes good care of it until the baby penguin appears, when both parents go out and fish for his sustenance. With two parents working for one child, the baby penguin should be well provided for, and he probably is.

There are many varieties of penguins their habits and appearance being much alike. They are very noisy birds, making a harsh, grating sound. They are not afraid of men and show a disposition to fight if molested. The birds are about three feet high.

His Inspiration.

She—The man I marry must be "only a little lower than the angels."

He (suddenly flopping)—Here I am on my knees a little lower than one of them."

He got her.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.... .....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

E. L. Fields, of Harrisburg, visited friends in town on Monday.

A. F. H. Kieferle visited his son, H. C. Kiefele, at Port Royal last week.

Miss Nettie Seibert, of Tyrone, was the guest of Miss Lola Eberman last week.

Chas. W. Hiney and his mother, Mrs. M. A. Hiney, are visiting friends in Harrisburg, Lancaster and Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Manning and Mrs. Jemima Greenawalt, of Altoona, were the guests of relatives here on Decoration day.

The temperature during the last week fluctuated between 50° and 100° in this place, which indicates that however staid and conservative we are in things generally, we are up to date in the weather.

The Logan base ball club played the home team on the local grounds on Decoration day and after a hotly contested game lasting eleven innings, which abounded in some good, bad and indifferent fielding, base running, batting and wrangling, Logan won the game by the score of 10 to 9.

Decoration day in this place was observed in a manner befitting the occasion and we believe came up to the expectation of those who had the exercises of the day in charge. The day was very warm, the thermometer indicating 99° degrees at 1 P. M., but this did not prevent the G. A. R., P. O. S. of A., I. O. O. F. and the Sunday schools from turning out in large numbers and presenting the finest appearance in the march from the starting point, Shirley and Division streets, to the cemetery that has been witnessed in this place for many years. Rev. A. R. Lambert, of Huntingdon, delivered the oration in the cemetery to the largest turn-out of citizens ever gathered there. In the evening the band, in their new uniforms, discoursed some fine music on our streets and held a festival on the lots opposite the station, realizing about $20 profit from the occasion.

THREE SPRINGS.

Miss Melissa DeVore, of Steelton, is visiting friends in this place.

Wilson Hampson and Lorain Weight have returned from Potter county.

Miss Della Heck, of Madera, Clearfield county, spent Memorial day with friends in this place.

Mrs. Thomas Brownle, who has been suffering with inflamatory rheumatism, is now convalescent.

D. W. Anderson, of Clearfield county, formerly of this place, made a business trip to this place one day last week.

Memorial day was observed by the patriotic citizens of Three Springs and vicinity. In the morning detachments from Post 483, G. A. R., and Washington Camp, No. 512, P. O. S. of A., went to Cherry Grove, Old School Baptist church and Saltillo, and assisted in decorating the graves of the old soldiers. At 2 P. M., the parade formed in front of the G. A. R. hall in the following order: Three Springs Sunday schools, Saltillo Cornet Band, Three Springs Drum Corps, Gen. Chas. Albright Post, No. 483, G. A. R., W. C., No. 513, P. O. S. of A., and W. C., No. 512, P. O. S. of A. The march was direct to the cemetery where the decoration ceremony was gone through with. C. C. Kerling, acting commander, then introduced the orator of the day, Rev. Forgeus, of Huntingdon, who delivered a very fine Memorial oration. The vocal music which was very fine, was furnished by the young ladies and gentlemen of Three Springs. The services closed with benediction by Rev. Wm. Henry Stevens, of Meadow Gap.

TROUGH CREEK.

Mrs. Mary Smith left last Thursday to visit her son and daughter at Tyrone.

Childrens service at Pine Grove next Sunday evening at 7.30.

James F. Swope, wife and daughter returned home yesterday evening from a week's visit to friends in Blair, Cambria and Somerset counties.

Madison Wright has put up a nice stretch of wire fence on the west side of the road which means no snow drifts along that piece of road hereafter.

Miss Allie Greenland is at Phillipsburg this week attending the wedding of her life-long friend Miss Anna Whitney, daughter of Rev. W. R. Whitney.

The Hessian fly is playing sad havoc in the wheat fields. I hear of one farmer who has eleven acres that he offers straw and wheat for twenty-five bushels.

A number of folks have a strange kind of disease which some think is a kind of grip. It commences in the head and eyes then goes to the shoulders and breast and in some cases causes considerable coughing but does not last long. Its effects do not appear to be serious.

The Compulsory Educational Law.

Following are the provisions of the compulsory educational law recently passed by the legislature and signed by the governor:

The new law requires that every child in the commonwealth between the ages of eight and thirteen years shall attend for at least sixteen weeks in each year a school in which the common English branches are taught. Only such children shall be exempted from these provisions as are certified by parents or gaurdians to be mentally or physically incapacitated, or who live two miles from a public school, or who are being otherwise instructed in the common branches and are so certified by the principal of a school.

A fine of $2 is provided for the first offence of any one against the law, and $5 for each succeeding offense. An appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions is allowed to the negligent parents or guardians. Boards of school directors or controlers are authorized to appoint truant officers to better enforce attendance at school.

A census of the school children in every voting district must be taken by the district assessor at the same time that the annual assessment is made and certified to the secretary of the district school board. Each teacher is required to report to the school board secretary monthly the names of all children who have been absent without satisfactory reasons for five successive days.

The school board secretary must then proceed against the parents or gaurdian of the child. A plea of poverty, made by the parents or gaurdian, if sustained by the evidence, is expressly declared a sufficient excuse for non compliance with the act, and in such a case the cost of prosecution is to be paid by the school board.

The failure of any school board secretary to comply with the provisions of the law is declared a misdemeanor, and he is liable to a fine not exceeding $25.

An Old-Time Dunning Letter.

From the Utica Observer.

It is often remarked that with the forefathers courtesy was a studied art that recent generations do not have time to cultivate. This is quite well illustrated in the following letter which was shown a reporter a short time ago:

WHITES TOWN, 16 June, 1798.

"Honored Sir: A few months ago you did me the honor to become my debtor for the purchase of goods at my store amounting to 12 dollars and 18 pence. I have no doubt that a small transaction of this nature may have slipped your mind, and I trust you will pardon and excuse me for mentioning it to you upon this occasion. If you could find it convenient to forward it by safe hands the same would be greatly appreciated, for I am in expectation of the receipt of some nine barrels of extra fine rum, for which I shall owe the consignor a part of the purchase price, and which I desire to pay at the earliest convenience. If you should not find it convenient to forward the same, take no thought of what I have written until you might chance to come this way, when you may quit the indebtedness in your own time.

"I should be pleased at any occasion to receive a visit from you, and should you be in need of rum, axes, log chains, or some very heavy boots for self or servants I should be pleased to sell them to you. Y'r ob't servant,

"WM. GREEN."

It is understood that Mr. Green had a small supply depot near Oriskany Creek, and his polite and apologetic dunning letter (so different from the "Please remit at once" of the present day) was sent to a man named Doxtader who resided down the Mohawk valley, somewhere near Fort Plain.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Teachers' Examinations For 1895.

The annual examinations of teachers for Huntingdon County will be held as follows:

Orbisonia, June 13; Rockhill, 14; Shirleysburg, 15; Mill Creek, 17; Ardenheim, 18; Centre Union, 19; Cornpropsts Mills, 20; McAlveys Fort, 21; Saulsburg, 22. Shade Gap, 25; Richvale, 26; Three Springs, 27; Springfield, 28; Mt. Union, 29.

Mapleton, July 22; Saltillo, 23; Cassville, 24; Chestnut Grove, 25; Broad Top City, 26; Entriken, 27; Valley, 29; Marklesburg, 30; McConnellstown, 31;

Hawn's, August 1; Neffs Mills, 2; Petersburg, 3; Alexandria, 5; Spruce Creek, 7; Franklinville, 8; Warriors Mark, 9; Huntingdon (Special) August 30.

Examinations will begin at 8:30 A. M.

Applicants who are strangers to the Supt. must present a certificate as to good moral character before entering the class. Applicants from other counties will present a valid certificate from their own Co. Supt. before being admitted ro the class.

Teachers will be examined either in their home districts, or the districts where they expect to teach.

The Secretaries will kindly see that the rooms are clean and well ventilated.

S. G. RUDY,
Co. Superintendent.

Huntingdon, Pa., June 3, 1895.

A Houschod Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N.Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all shat is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy to long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Regular size 50c. and $1

NOTICE is hereby given that I have purchased at private sale the following articles and placed same in the hands of my son, W. S. Beatty: 1 mower, 1 drill, 1 hay rake, 2 horses, 2 wagons, 1 sled, 4 plows, 1 harrow, 2 set of harness, lines and bridle, lot of household goods, 6 head of cattle, 6 hogs, 5 forks, hay fork and rope, an interest in grain in the ground. All persons are hereby notified to not interfere with said property.

MRS. ELEANOR BEATTY.

Page, Pa., May 21, 1895.

ESTRAY.—Came or was brought to the stable of the undersigned on or about May 2, 1895, a light bay horse about 11½ hands high, having a white spot on forehead. The animal is now in pasture at N. Q. Wright's. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away; otherwise, it will be disposed of according to law. OLIVER R. BROWN.

Union Twp., May 10, '95.

FOR RENT.—A good two-story Dwelling House in Mapleton borough, with 4 rooms and cellar. For particulars inquire at this office, or of A. W. Swope, Esq., Mapleton Depot, Pa. 4-3-tf.

FOR SALE.—Three good fresh Cows, with calves by their sides. For further information call on or address, K. W. Mierley, Cassville, Pa. 4-24-3t.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room, with 4-room dwelling attached. Good location. Inquire of Marshall Yocum, Mpleton Depot, Pa.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

CHAS. STRATFORD.

Mount Union, April 3, 1895.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of Huntingdon county subject to the rules of the Republican party, and I pledge myself to give active support to the ticket nominated.

G. D. WOOD.

Mapleton Borough, Feb. 20, 1895.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of Huntingdon county subject to the usages of the Republican party. I pledge myself to give active support to the ticket nominated.

T. J. C. RIPPLE.

Rockhill Borough, Feb. 25, '95.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff of Huntingdon county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

B. S. RUMBERGER.

Petersburg, April 10.

C. B. Crum,

The King Of Low Prices.

'Tis good value people want and they who supply it never lack customers. That's our business idea. These suggestions speak loud:

Men's Suits, $2.25 to $6.50 are bargains.
Boys' Suits, 12 to 18 years, $2.50 to $4.90.
Boys' Wool Suits, 65c. to $2.00.
Boys' Wash Suits, 65 cents.
Men's Wool Pants, $1.35 to $2.50, regularly worth $2.50 to $4.
Ladies' Duck Blazer Suits, $1.25, Wrappers 65c. to $1.25.

In Millinery

We can save you 25 to 50 per cent. Ladies' Hats, 10c. up. We have some special bargains in

HATS; DRY GOODS
BOOTS AND SHOES
CARPETS
NOTIONS GROCERIES

Don't be foolish enough to pay $40 or $50 for a sewing machine when you can get THE BEST for $15.98 to $17.98. All we ask is a trial. We are sure of your trade.

SALTILLO, PA.

The Profit is Down

Never before have Fine Goods sold for lower prices than we are now making on our

Irresistible Bargains

We ask the privilege of selling you on the closest living margins the finest styles and qualities that money can buy in the line of

Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

....o....

Our Children's Departm't

IS A DELIGHT TO THE EYE TO BEHOLD.

Such magnificent styles and the assortments will satisfy the choicest buyers. And the most important is the low price we offer them for.

JUNIOR FAUNTLEROY REEFER SUITS

THE PRINCETON.

Are the most dressy and look the neatest on Children, ages 3 to 6. They are made up very fancy of durable material and prices are within reach of all.

Inspect the goods, compare the prices, and you will admit that we are offering THE OPPORTUNITY of the SEASON. Give us one chance to make you happy with

Beautiful Goods at BED ROCK Prices.

Economy, Comfort and Satisfaction

GO WITH EVERY PURCHASE.

Everything Marked in Plain Figures and Sold Strictly—One Price.

HAZLETT BROS.,

404 Penn Street, - **Huntingdon, Pa.**

CARPETS, CARPETS.

CARPETS.

We have such a good thing in Carpets that we wish all to know about it. We bought our Carpets 5 cents per yard, on an average, lower than any dealer can buy who buys less than one thousand rolls. How we accomplish this we shall explain to any one wishing to know. But we did it and now we are going to give our patrons the full advantage of this and much more. We can, therefore, sell Carpets from 5 cents to 15 cents per yard lower than others and propose to do so. We ask all persons throughout the county who are interested in Carpets to fully test the correctness of this claim. You will find an excellent line of all grades to select from. You will find more fine Carpets than ever before shown in this place, including Body Brussels, Wilton Velvets, Moquettes and Axminsters. You will be sure of having your rooms correctly fitted.

FURNITURE.

We have the largest and cheapest line we have ever shown.

LACE CURTAINS.

We have just added a fine line of the very latest things in Lace Curtains at up-to-date prices, which we think you will find much the lowest ever offered you.

STRAW MATTINGS.

The best value we have ever had. Nice jointless Matting at 13 cents per yard or $4.80 per roll.

WALL PAPER.

A beautiful line of strictly new designs. All old patterns were closed out at our reduction sale.

All the other lines we are accustomed to carry.

C.R. & W.B. McCarthy,

HUNTINGDON, - PENN'A.

Millinery Opening.

I will each week open the latest styles in New Millinery, just received from New York, for the

Spring and Summer

Season of 1895. Call and see them. Prices to suit all.

KATE COWHER,

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

WANTED—BARK AND WOOD.

I will pay $5 per 2000 lbs. for Rock oak and $2.75 per gross ton for Black oak bark, delivered on wharf at Mapleton, bark to be new, dry and in good condition and to be delivered by July 15, 1895. I will also pay $4.75 per cubic cord for Linn and Poplar Paper wood, delivered on wharf in good marketable condition.

B. F. BAKER,
5-1-95-3t. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I can give you Reliable Insurance at nett rates. Don't run the risk of losing your property without protection.

Insure Your (HOUSE, STABLE, FURNITURE.

Special Rates on Farm Property.

L. M. SPEER, Agt.

9-5-94.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager,

4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 5, 1895

LOCAL NOTES.

—New hats at Mrs. Evans'.

—Rev. B. J. Hummel will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—Mrs. G. A. Wise, of Union township, has been seriously ill for the past few days.

—Mrs. A. T. Coder and daughter spent a portion of last week with friends at Tyrone.

—Mrs. Evans has received a stock of latest style millinery which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

—Oliver E. Parker, brother of our townsman, A. M. Parker, is visiting relatives and friends in Mapleton.

—Mrs. Ettie Daughlam, of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Kelly, of Altoona, are visiting at the residence of John A. Toomey and wife.

—Misses Lillie Hooper and Ida M. Hooper, of Huntingdon, have been visiting among their many Mapleton friends during the past week.

—C. M. Dubbs, of Saltillo, aged 37 years, received treatment at the Altoona hospital yesterday for sprain of back sustained while lifting.

—Mrs. H. C. Bratton and children, of Harrisburg, spent Memorial day with her father and friends in Mapleton. She was warmly greeted.

—The Pennsylvania railroad freight warehouse at Huntingdon was broken into on Thursday night and a sixty pound box of dates were stolen.

—Henry W. Truax, of Trenton, N. J., employed on the New York division of the Pennsylvania railroad, is visiting among friends and relatives in this place.

—It is a little late for garden making but W. H. Rex desires us to say that if the party who took his garden rake would return it he could find use for it.

—Great clearance sale of all kinds of footwear (shoes of all kinds) at G. W. Yocum's, Huntingdon, Friday and Saturday, June 7th and 8th. Come and secure bargains.

—Wheat now commands 90 cents a bushel in this section of the state, flour is selling from $4 to $5 per barrel and bakers have been compelled to raise the prices on their products.

—Sometime ago I was troubled with an attack of rheumatism. I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm and was completely cured. I have since advised many of my friends and customers to try the remedy and all speak highly of it. SIMON GOLDBAUM, San Luis Rey, Cal. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Edward Scantlin, a Lycoming county farmer, was kicked in the stomach by one of his horses Friday morning and died the same night near midnight of his injuries. The deceased is survived by a wife and eight children.

—A. S. Greene, who was injured on the railroad at Huntingdon five weeks ago, has been discharged from the Altoona hospital and is now at his home in Trough Creek. His right leg which was amputated below the knee has healed nicely.

—Our former neighbor, George M. Spanogle, of Mount Union, was in town yesterday soliciting orders for the Lake Ontario nurseries. He is doing a good business, a fact which we are pleased to note, and the firm which he represents is thoroughly reliable.

—A number of base ball enthusiasts assembled at Dr. J. G. Spangler's office on Tuesday evening and organized a club with Jas. Spangler as manager. They will hold a cake walk Saturday evening to raise money for the purpose of purchasing supplies.

—Mrs. Maggie Frantz recently returned from a visit to Penfield, Pa., where she was delightfully entertained by her friends. A few days ago she received from them a pleasant reminder of her sojourn among them in the form of a crayon picture of her family group.

—"Many of the citizens of Rainsville, Indiand are never without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house," says Jacob Brown, the leading merchant of the place. This remedy has proven of so much value for colds, croup and whooping cough in children that few mothers who know its worth are willing to be without it. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—During the past week we have been experiencing remarkably warm weather for this season of the year. Memorial day the thermometer registered 95 degrees and from that time to this during the greater part of each day the mercury has been keeping close to the hundred mark.

—J. B. Boring, teacher of No. 12 school, Huntingdon, who has been confined to his home for several days, has so far recovered as to have been able last Saturday to call upon some of his Mapleton friends. He is still very weak but we hope for his speedy restoration to good health.

—Frof. W. J. Swigart, of the Juniata college, Huntingdon, furnishes us the following official weather record for the month of May: Mean temperature 62, maximum temperature, 68, minimum 25, total precipitation 3.01, No. clear days 2, partly cloudy 23, cloudy 6, dates of killing frosts 14, 17, 22.

—Charles Gray, of Washington, D. C., arrived in Mapleton last Thursday and spent the past week with his parents, Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Gray. He is employed in the patent office and is out on his vacation. He purposes taking a trip to Nebraska and other western states before returning to duty.

—John G. Boyer, of Huntingdon, a candidate for the Republican nomination for associate judge, was looking up his interests in Mapleton on Monday. Mr. Boyer served Huntingdon county honorably as a member of the legislature. He is a good man with a clean record and would make a good judge.

—W. H. Harnish, of Morris township, has received the following award from the World's Columbian Commission for his exhibit of oats: "Extra good quality. Sown April 12th and harvested July 25th. Yield 40 bushels per acre, weight 47 pounds per bushel." Jacob Neff, of Porter township, received an award for corn.

—Early last Friday morning one of the large plate glass windows in Hazlett Bros. clothing store, Huntingdon, was broken by some unknown thief. Some residents in the vicinity heard the crash and raised an alarm. The thief succeeded in escaping with about $12 worth of clothing but caused damage to the amount of about $75.

—The number of people who are called to Mapleton on buisness may be judged from the fact that during the past two months over three hundred transient guests have been entertained at the Juniata House, some of them remaining two or three days. We are glad to know that this popular hosterry is so liberally patronized.

—Judge Barker, of Cambria county, has fixed Thursday, June 20, for the trial of the case of Daniel H. Hatings vs. Francis J. O'Connor, late district attorney of that county, for criminal libel in charging General Hastings with misappropriation of funds contributed to flood sufferers at Johnstown while he was in control of affairs in that city.

—The Huntingdon *Journal* is agitating the matter of an annual encampment of the veterans of the Juniata valley and suggests Newton Hamilton camp ground as the place and some time in September as the time of the first encampment. The idea is a good one and we hope the old soldiers will take the matter up and push it to a successful issue.

—Dr. B. E. Himes, of Mill Creek, who recently graduated with honors at the Jefferson Medical college, was a Memorial day visitor to Mapleton. He expects to locate at Scotia on the Tyrone and Lewisburg railroad. The doctor is a young man of character, brains, pluck and push and we predict for him a successful career in the practice of his profession.

—Nathan Holt, of Johnstown, was instantly killed at Gallitzin on the Pennsylvania railroad about 11 o'clock Saturday night. Mr. Holt, who is a stone cutter, left his home on Friday to go to Cresson in search of employment. The supposition is that, not successful at Cresson, he had gone to Gallitzin to catch a freight train and ride to his home. He either fell or was thrown from the cars, falling across the track. His head was severed from the body.

The Altoona *Tribune* of June 1st, says: "The first train on the Pennsylvania railroad ran into Huntingdon June 1, 1850, forty-five years ago to-day. The conductor was a man named Bailey. At Huntingdon passengers were transferred to packet boats and proceeded by canal to Hollidaysburg. On May 31, 1850, a train with General Superintendent Lewis Haupt passed over the road, the object being to test the same. Mr. J. L. Miller, now in the cab shop, was an employee of the Pennsylvania railroad company at that time, being engaged as a bridge builder."

—I have two little grand children who are teething this hot summer weather and are troubled with bowel complaint. I gave them Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and it acts like a charm. I earnestly recommend it for children with bowel troubles. I was myself taken with a severe attack of bloody flux, with cramps and pains in my stomach, one-third of a bottle of this remedy cured me. Within twenty-four hours I was out of bed and doing my house work. MRS. W. L. DUNAGAN, Bon-aqua, Hickman Co., Tenn. For sale by J.G. Gillam.

—Prof. Henry McKibben, of Huntingdon, whose name is dear to every Alexandrian and in whose honor the McKibbin reunion was held at Alexandria, this county, last September, was the victim of an accident last Thursday evening while crossing Penn street, at the corner of Fifth, in Huntingdon. A young man riding a bicycle ran into him and knocked him down, cutting his head and considerably shocking the aged gentleman.

—Within a few days officials of the Pennsylvania railroad expect to be in a position to make determining tests of the comparative efficiency and economy of steam and electricity as a motive power for its smaller branches. For this purpose the Mount Holly branch of the Camden and Burlington County railroad extending from Mt. Holly to Burlington, N. J., a distance of seven miles, has been selected, and for months past the work of equipping it as a trolley road has been in progress.

—George A. Port died at his home in Huntingdon at an early hour yesterday morning of Bright's disease. He had been in a serious condition for several months. Mr. Port was one of Huntingdon county's most successful buisness men and had amassed a nice amount of this world's goods. He was a very charitable man and was foremost in every public enterprise. He leaves a wife and five children. He was aged 46 years, 7 months and 11 days. The remains will be interred at Huntingdon tomorrow afternoon.

—The borough school board wound up its business for the year 1894-5 on Monday evening and found after all expenses had been paid that there was a balance in the treasury of $67.09. Of the $510 indebtedness with which the the year began one-fifth has been paid from the special fund. After hearing this report read the board adjourned sine die. An organization of the new board was then effected by the election of J. G. Hicks as president and A. M. Parker, secretary. The retiring members were Dr. W. J. Campbell, W. H. Mounts and J. D. McDonald and their successors are Allison Heeter, R. S. Henderson and S. L. Henderson. It was decided that regular meetings be held the first Monday of each month at the ITEM office. A tax of six mills for general purposes and of two and one-half mills for the special fund was laid. This is the same tax rate that prevailed last year.

—Huntingdon *News*: Perhaps the largest fish ever caught in the Juniata river was landed at this place on Saturday by George Ballantyne. He was fishing from a boat in the river, using three hooks fastened together and attached to a light rod and line. He saw a monster carp in the stream near the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad bridge, and determined to capture it. After repeated efforts he managed to fasten the hook in the side of the fish, and then began a tussel. The fish made a dash for liberty dragging the boat and its occupants after it at a lively rate, but its efforts to unhook itself were futile, and after it had floundered and splashed for three-quarters of an hour, the successful fisherman landed his prize, and has the honor of capturing the largest carp ever caught at Huntingdon. It measured 34 inches, is 6 inches thick, and weighed 22 pounds. He carried the monster through the streets, attracting the attention and wonder of hundreds of our citizens.

Reduced Rates to Bellefonte via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Centennial Celebration, to be held at Bellefonte, Pa., June 5, 6, and 7, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell on those dates excursion tickets to Bellefonte and return, from East Bloomsburg; Shamokin, Ridgeway, and intermediate points, and from stations on the Middle, Lewistown, and Tyrone divisions, at *two cents per mile*.

On the same dates tickets will also be sold to uniformed firemen (in the same territory) *at a single fare for the round trip*.

Tickets will be good for return passage until June 8, inclusive.

Memorial Day.

Notwithstanding the intense heat that prevailed on Memorial day it was an occasion of which every citizen should feel proud. The great scarcity of flowers made many apprehensive that the day would not be as fittingly observed as in previous years but early in the morning the children of the town could be seen wending their way to the various churches with choice bouquets of wild flowers which they had secured the previous day by scouring the mountains, hills and valleys for miles around. They deserve great praise for their efforts and their act shows how deeply they are interested in bedecking the graves of the fallen heroes. By 9 o'clock a procession consisting of the Mapleton band, Sunday schools, Daughters of Rebekah, Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R., Washington Camp, No. 59, P. O. S. of A., and citizens, was formed and the march to the cemetery was commenced. The only variation in the route of the parade from that of former years was that the line formed on Church street and moved out Reservoir to Sherman in order that William Numer, an invalid veteran who has always been active in the proper observance of the day, might have an opportunity of viewing the procession. Over five hundred persons were in line and near a thousand more looked admiringly upon the beautiful sight. The town was well filled with strangers.

The exercises at the cemetery were those prescribed by the ritual of the G. A. R. and were of the usual impressive character. The address was delivered by Rev. B. J. Hummel and his patriotic remarks were listened to with marked attention.

In the evening a memorial service was held in the U. B. church which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Excellent music was rendered by a selected choir and by the band. Rev. Joseph Gray made the address in which he briefly reviewed the struggle for liberty from the beginning of the Christian era to the close of the civil war. His recitation of "The Bivouac of the Dead," was touching.

The observance of Memorial Day, so far as Mapleton is concerned, is not waning. The day is observed as a holiday here and every citizen seemed actively interested in making it this year a memorable one. Many of the houses in town were elaborately decorated with the National colors.

Pennsylvania Railroad Co's. Summer Excursion Route Book.

The Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will, on June 1, publish its annual Summer Excursion Route Book. This work, which is compiled with the utmost care and exactness, is designed to provide the public with short descriptive notes of the principal Summer resorts of Eastern America, with the routes for reaching them and the rates of fare. There are over four hundred resorts in the book, to which rates are quoted, and over fifteen hundred different ways of reaching them, or combinations of routes are set out in detail. The book is the most complete and comprehensive handbook of Summer travel ever offered to the public.

Its 210 pages are inclosed in a handsome and striking cover, in colors. Several maps, presenting the exact routes over which tickets are sold, are bound in the book. It is also profusely illustated with fine half-tone cuts of scenery along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad and elsewhere.

Any doubt as to where the Summer should be passed will be dispelled after a careful examination of the contents of this publication.

On and after June 1 it may be procured at any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office at the nominal price of ten cents, or upon application to the general office, Broad Street Station, by mail for twenty cents.

J L. Houck.

Hats.

Arguments sre needless, as all good judges agree that we have the finest line of men's, boys' and children's straw hats found in any country store in the county, viz: Mackinaws, Cantons, Palms, Panamas and Sailors. (The low prices are selling them.

Underwear

We propose this season to make this department complete and you will find just what you want at the right prices. Our Notion, Grocery and Dry Goods department ment is complete in line of staples.

Hardware.

We also have a line of shovels, forks, hoes, rakes, paints, oils, &c. and will add a line of tinware.

Fish.

Our white fish and ciscoes are acknowledged to be the finest bro't to this market.

Wall paper at lowest prices and all borders given free with paper.

J. L. Houck,

CASSVILLE, . . . Pa.

This Is The Time of The Year

That you want felt boots, fur caps, woolen shirts, flannels, heavy underwear, &c., on the back shelves, and that is where they are. Our shelves are

Chuck Full of Seasonable Goods

The latest styles in Summer Dress Goods and the best selections that the markets can produce. Summer Underwear, light and heavy weight, summer Shirts, Ladies' and Misses, Shoes, and Oxford Ties, Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes, at rock bottom prices. A complete assortment of Hardware, Queensware, Tinware and all other wares needed.

Our Stock is Complete, our Prices Are Right.

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness. THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

A TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.

The Steamer Colima Wrecked, and Passengers Perish by the Score.

STRUCK A REEF OFF MEXICO.

The Vessel Containing 213 Souls Was Seeking Shelter From a Storm When the Disaster Occurred Six Miles From Land---Terrible Scenes Before the Hapless Victims Were Engulfed.

The Pacific Mail steamer Colima was wrecked between Manzanillo and Acapulco, off the west coast of Mexico, and, according to the latest report, 187 of the passengers and crew were drowned. She was bound for Panama, and left San Francisco, Cal., with 191 persons on board—thirty-nine cabin passengers, thirty-seven steerage, forty-three Chinese, eleven officers and a crew of sixty-one men.

Of the passengers five cabin and three steerage were bound for ports at which the steamer stopped before the accident happened.

A lifeboat containing twenty-one men, of which nine were cabin passengers, seven were steerage passengers and five were members of the crew reached Manzanillo the day after the disaster. The next day three passengers and two members of the crew appeared off the coast below Manzanillo and they were rescued. The accident was the most frightful in its loss of life which has ever occurred in Mexican waters, and the Colima is a complete loss unless some of its cargo can be recovered by divers, which will probably be attempted.

Seventy-five miles below San Blas, Mexico, where the vessel had stopped for passengers, who brought the number of people on board up to 213, a hurricane was encountered, and it was debated whether the ship should attempt to gain partial shelter in the shallow and treacherous Banderas Bay, which has rocks near the entrance, or whether it were better to push out to sea.

One Mexican passenger, Don Martias Moreno, says that while cautiously steering for what, to all appearance, was the usual entrance, a slight tremble was felt to go through the ship. It was so faint that it was hardly apparent, except to the trained senses of the pilot and Captain. The Captain ordered a slight change in the course, and gave other directions which were obeyed by the officers and crew.

A very few seconds later the keel ground on a rock, lightly, and there was at once great excitement among the officers and crew and fear on the part of the few passengers on deck. In less than ten seconds after, the ship struck on an unknown reef and a shudder ran through the hull from bow to stern.

The passengers sprang from their berths in terror and ran out on to the decks, screaming and praying in a paroxysm of fear, for the awful truth began to burst upon them. The wind howled and a dense pall of fog hung over the ship as she was tossed by the surges and began to pound herself to pieces on the rocks. She rose and fell three times.

"Man the boats," trumpeted the Captain. The boats had previously been made ready with all the life preservers placed at convenient places, although covered from the view of nervous passengers. Within three minutes of the first crash in the hull the ship began to reel from its upright balance, to settle and to sink in its free hinder part.

The scenes about the lifeboats were indescribable. According to all the testimony obtainable, the panic-stricken passengers and the ship's crew struggled for first place, although, to the credit of the crew, few of the sailors or ship's people lost their presence of mind, but gave their main attention to saving the passengers.

There were a number of children on the passenger list, and one of these was pitched overboard into the frothing sea by a frenzied mother, who meant to throw the child into one of the lifeboats while it was still upon the davits. A woman of evident wealth and refinement among the passengers, whose name is thought to be Broslin or Crosslyn, displayed remarkable presence of mind, and in the most trying moments passed among the frenxied throng exhorting the people to keep quiet and taking particular care of the women and children.

Some of the passengers, not willing to await the chance of a place in the boats, seized the life belts and cast themselves into the seas. They were dashed against the rocks. The first boat to be lowered, with its heavy burden of humanity, succeeded in clearing the ship's sides, but was swept away and swallowed by the night of fog.

Of this load only one of the sailors is known to have escaped the engulfing flood which swept over the boat within five minutes after it was launched. A similar fate befell all the other boats with one exception, and this is the boat with twenty-one persons aboard, which was picked up by the steamer San Juan.

A special train bearing a rescue party, including four physicians, was sent out from Colima to Manzanillo. They were badly needed in Manzanillo, as most of the people there were panic stricken, and the few skilled workers were almost exhausted in caring for the saved. It was said that fifty-four bodies had been brought into Manzanillo by several searching parties patrolling the coast on foot and in boats.

The weather was hot, and no means for embalming were at hand, and as it was impossible to dig separate graves the bodies unclaimed by survivors were of necessity interred in long trenches.

The Jefe Politico of Manzanillo summoned all the mounted rural forces in the district to duty at Manzanillo and a garrison of soldiers was placed on guard to prevent robbery of the dead and to dig graves and trenches. It is known that some vandalism has been committed, as several bodies have been found a short distance from the shore stripped of all valuables and clothing. Portions of the ship have reached shore, and it is apparent she will be a total loss.

One of the saddest incidents of the wreck is the death of Professor Harold Whitney, of the University of California, and his family. He was formerly of Harvard. He went down with his wife and four children. He gained much reputation while at Harvard by his book on physics, and three years ago he went to Berkeley, where he took the chair of physics.

Later details are contained in the following despatch from Colima:

"Six survivors of the steamer Colima have reached here. They are John Thornton, J. E. Chilbred, of Seattle, and cabin passengers Lewis Peters and Vindor, Seamen Gonzales and Fred Johnson. They got ashore on a raft from which three seamen were lost. Another raft with five persons was seen near San Talmo. Its fate is unknown. The women and children were all in the staterooms and all went down with the steamer.

"The survivors saw Purser Wafer in a well-manned boat pulling away from the sinking steamer toward shore. It is supposed that this boat is still afloat."

BIGGEST AMERICAN-BUILT SHIP.

Successful Trial Trip of the American Liner St. Louis.

The biggest ship ever built in the United States, and the first vessel constructed in this country under the Subsidy act, the American liner St. Louis, arrived at New York after a trial trip which, her builders and owners say, was in every way satisfactory. The trial proved her sea-going qualities and proved her speed, although they did not try to speed her. The United States, whose mails she will carry, demanded that she make at least twenty knots an hour. She easily made that. She made more; she made 21½ knots an hour without being pushed, and for one run of an hour the patent log showed that she had made speed of 22¾ knots. In time of war the St. Louis will be a cruiser—will carry our flag and our guns. She was built by William Cramp & Sons, the Philadelphia shipbuilders.

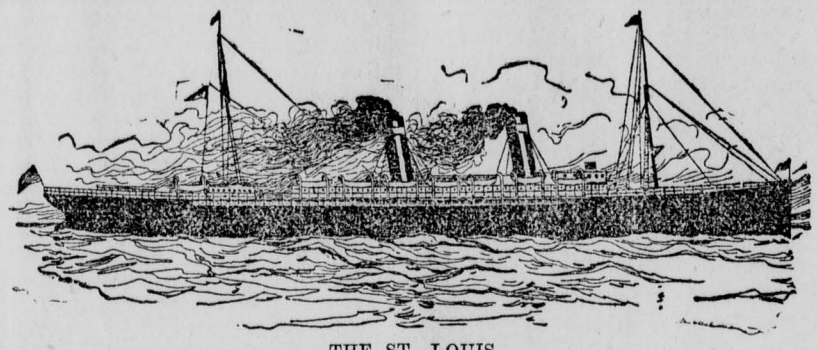
Her sister ship, the St. Paul, was launched on March 25. These are the largest vessels ever built in an American shipyard.

The St. Louis is said to be practically unsinkable. She has no less than seventeen watertight compartments, all below the next deck above water. She also has tanks which are arranged with a view of trimming her. There is no communication between either of the watertight compartments, it being necessary to go up on deck and downstairs again before being able to reach one from the other.

It was proved that ninety minutes were consumed in an attempt to close all the water-tight compartments in the Elbe, and this under the most favorable circumstances. The doors of the St. Louis are so arranged that there would be absolutely no delay in closing them should the boat be placed in a predicament similar to the Elbe. The doors are all worked by a lever, so that it is an absolute impossibility for the water to get into them.

Another and an equally important precaution has been taken in the construction of the St. Louis. She has two bottoms, and is thus enabled to sail clean over a rock, which would not materially affect the boat even if it should rifle a huge hole in the bottom. The bottoms are from eight to sixteen feet apart, and the space between them is available for water ballast to deepen or lighten draught when necessary.

The dimensions of the St. Louis are as follows: Length over all, 554 feet; length on the water line, 535 feet; extreme breadth, 63 feet; depth, moulded 42 feet; number of decks, 5; number of water-tight compartments formed by transverse bulkheads and flats, 17; distance of collision bulkheads abaft of stem, 33 feet. The displacement at 26 feet draught is nearly 16,000. There are two funnels, two masts and a straight stem, and accomodations for 320 first class, 200 second class and over 800 steerage passengers.



THE ST. LOUIS.
(Biggest Ship Ever Built in the United States.)

THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

Blue and Gray Veterans Unite in Dedicating It in Chicago.

Federals and Confederates united on Decoration Day in Chicago in dedicating the monument to the Confederate dead in Oakwoods Cemetery.

The ceremonies began with the ringing of the Columbia Liberty bell and firing of a National salute by Battery D, Illinois National Guard, on the lake front.

Then a carriage parade of Northern and Southern Generals was formed and moved under military escort to the railroad station and there took trains for Oakwood Cemetery, where the dedication ceremonies occurred.

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.
(Erected to Memory of Confederate Prisoners Who Died at Fort Douglass, Chicago.)

Those present included Generals John B. Gordon, Wade Hampton, James Longstreet, Stephen D. Lee, Fitzhugh Lee, Henry Heth, S. G. French, E. C. Walthall, M. C. Butler, L. L. Lomax, Marcus J. Wright, Frank C. Armstrong, Jos. O. Shelby, William H. Payne, Fayette Hewitt, C. A. Evans and Josh Lewis.

The dedicatory oration was delivered by General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. Then followed the most impressive portion of the ceremonies, that of monumenting the guns. The four cannon used in the ceremony formed part of a Federal battery during the war.

A vocal selection followed, and then Major Henry T. Stanton, of Kentucky, recited the memorial ode. He was followed by the Right Rev. Samuel Fallows, Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and late Major-General United States Volunteers, who impressively voiced the blessings of peace.

The exercises closed with the firing of three volleys over the graves of the dead by the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, ending with a bugle blare and "taps." Following the set programme, then came the decoration of the graves of Union soldiers in the cemetery by the ex-Confederate Association, assisted by a large number of women from the South, among whom were General Underwood's daughter, General Longstreet's daughter and General Cabell's daughter.

BURIAL OF W. Q. GRESHAM.

The Body of the Late Secretary Placed in a Temporary Tomb at Chicago.

Secretary Gresham's body, which had lain in state in the parlor of the apartments in the Arlington annex which the Secretary had occupied during life and in which he had died, was removed at 9.30 a. m. from that resting place to the great East Room of the White House. The military escort included four cavalry troops, two light batteries, two heavy batteries marching as infantry and a battalion of marines.

As the casket left the hotel the President and his Cabinet formed in double column as a guard of honor on each side. The body bearers were eight stalwart Sergeants.

The members of the family who accompanied the cortege to the White House were Mr. Otto Gresham, his sister, Mrs. Andrews, and her husband, and Captain and Mrs. Fuller, the latter Mrs. Gresham's niece. Mrs. Gresham was too ill to accompany them. She fainted repeatedly and was at last removed to her private apartments, where she remained until she left for the railway station to take the train for Chicago.

It was the first funeral over the remains of a Cabinet officer ever held in the White House. The services were conducted by Bishop Hurst, of the Methodist Church, and were short and impressive, and many were deeply affected.

The decorations of the room were very beautiful. The floral offering of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, who was also present, was a large wreath of orchids, white roses, rhododendrons and maidenhair ferns, with a long white silk ribbon attached.

At the conclusion of the funeral exercises the march down Pennsylvania avenue to the railroad depot was most impressive. All the Executive departments were closed, and the avenue was lined with spectators. The train pulled out of the station for Chicago at exactly 12.14 p. m., and reached its destination at 2 o'clock the day following. Vice-President Stevenson, ex-Postmaster-General Bissell and Governor Matthews, of Indiana, met the train. The funeral procession was headed by the military escort of honor, composed of a troop of all arms from Fort Sheridan. The honorary pall-bearers followed, and next came the funeral car, with the active pall-bearers walking on either side. Next rode the members of the late Secretary's family and the Presidential party, and the rear of the cortege was brought up by the members of the Loyal Legion, G. A. R. veterans, Judges of the courts, State and municipal officers, civic societies and citizens. Mayor Swift, of Chicago, rode with the President.

Arrived at the cemetery chapel, the casket was removed from the funeral car and borne within. The services in the chapel were conducted by the Rev. J. McPherson, of the Second Presbyterian Church, and were impressive but simple. At their conclusion the remains were temporarily deposited in the receiving vault in Oakwood Cemetery. The Presidential party at once started on the return trip to Washington.

DECORATION DAY.

The Memorial Exercises in Various Places Were Unusually Interesting.

Memorial Day was bright and clear throughout the Union, and the sun poured rays of fierce heat upon the heads of all who ventured into the streets. The day was very generally observed.

In New York City the great feature of the celebration was a monster parade of war veterans and public school children. The demonstration was one of the largest ever held on Decoration Day. There were 25,000 persons in line, of whom 11,000 were pupils from the public schools, marching under the name of the American Guard. The parade was reviewed by Governor Morton, of New York, ex-President Harrison and Mayor Strong. Governor Morton, after enduring the heat without complaint for an hour and a half, grew suddenly faint. As soon as he had sufficiently revived he was induced to go the Fifth Avenue Hotel and to take his comfort while the parade passed under the windows. Ex-President Harrison accompanied him to the hotel. After the parade the Grand Army posts decorated the statues and tombs of illustrious dead and the graves of their former comrades. In the afternoon an immense concourse of people gathered at Grant's tomb, on Riverside Drive. Mrs. Grant, the General's widow, was there, and other members of the family, and Governor McKinley, of Ohio, delivered a patriotic address. Mayor Strong presided at memorial exercises at Carnegie Music Hall in the evening. State Senator Henry J. Coggeshall was the orator, and there was a long musical programme.

In Brooklyn the feature of the day was the parade of the veterans of the war and their escort, the regulars, National Guard, Fire Department, Sons of Veterans the cadets and other organizations.

Every hamlet, village and city in Westchester County celebrated Memorial Day in a fitting manner. Business was suspended and the day given up to enjoyment and paying tribute to the Nation's dead.

The Memorial Day exercises at Boston included a parade of the Grand Army and the decoration of the soldiers' monument on Boston Common. General Nelson A. Miles delivered the memorial oration of the day in the Boston Theatre in the presence of a large audience.

At Gettysburg, Penn., Decoration Day was observed on the battlefield with the usual interesting and impressive exercises.

At Washington City Decoration Day was commorated by appropriate exercises. The absence of the President and his Cabinet escorting the remains of Comrade Gresham to their resting place deprived the day of some of its expected features.

At Wilmington, Del., a statue erected in honor of General Garfield was unveiled.

At the Memorial Day exercises at Franklin, Ind., Congressman Overstreet delivered an oration in memory of Walter Q. Gresham.

At Chicago a monument to General Thomas, the "Rock of Chickamauga," was dedicated.

To the memory of Jeremiah M. Rusk, President Harrison's Secretary of Agriculture, a monument was dedicated at Viroqua, Wis., with imposing ceremonies, conducted under the auspices of the Grand Army.

Lafayette's tomb in Paris, France, was decorated by request of the New York G. A. R. post of that name.

A FRENCH STEAMER LOST

The Boilers of the Dom Pedro Explode and She Sinks.

A HUNDRED PERSONS PERISH.

The Passengers on the Wrecked Vessel Were Emigrants for South America---People on the Spanish Coast Saw the Disaster and Saved Twenty-seven Lives---A Pitiful Sea Tragedy.

The French steamer Dom Pedro, bound for Carril, Spain, has been wrecked off Cape Corrubedo, on the west coast of the province of Galicia. An explosion of her boilers was the cause of the disaster. One hundred and five persons, according to the last report, were drowned, but a part of her crew and some of her passengers were saved.

The Chargeur Reunis, of Havre, France, which company owned the wrecked steamer Dom Pedro, received a despatch confirming the report that 105 persons were drowned.

The crew of the Dom Pedro numbered fifty-four. The vessel shipped forty-one passengers at Havre, twenty-eight at Bordeaux and seven at Pasages. The passengers were mostly emigrants who were bound for Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

The Chargeur Reunis also received a despatch saying that Captain Crequer, the commander of the Dom Pedro, and twenty-six members of the crew were saved. Two hundred emigrants were awaiting the arrival of the Dom Pedro at Carril.

The London Standard published the following particulars received from its Madrid correspondent concerning the wreck of the Dom Pedro:

"The Captain of the Dom Pedro was lost. The survivors were saved mainly by local residents who went out in boats to their assistance. Twenty-four survivors have arrived at Carril and others at Villagarcia. These confirm the statement that the boilers of the wrecked vessel exploded. Many of the passengers and members of the crew jumped overboard when the disaster occurred and tried to swim ashore. The gunboat Macmahon has been sent from Marin to the scene of the wreck. Advices received confirm the report that 105 lives were lost. Thirteen of the passengers were French, seven Italian, six Swiss, two Brazilian, one German, one Alsatian and one a native of the Argentine Republic."

The French steamer Dom Pedro was built in 1878, at Havre, by Forges & Chantiers, and was owned by the Chargeurs Reunis a Paris, of Havre. She was bark rigged, registered 2999 tons gross, 341 feet long, thirty-nine feet breadth of beam, twenty-two feet depth of hold, 1300 horse power, and had five compartments.

OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Asa Bushnell, of Springfield, Nominated For Governor.

Asa Bushnell, of Springfield, was nominated for Governor of Ohio on the sixth ballot by the Republican State Convention at Zanesville. There were eight candidates. Bushnel was the seventh candidate in the race at the start.

The convention was one of the largest that ever responded to the call of the party managers. Five thousand persons were packed into the Memorial Hall. State Chairman J. C. Bonner, of Toledo, called the meeting to order and introduced United States Senator John Sherman, who delivered a lengthy address. After Senator Sherman's speech, the convention adjourned until eight o'clock, p. m.

At the evening session Senator Sherman was chosen for Permanent Chairman, and other temporary officers were made permanent. The names of seven candidates for Governor were presented to the convention.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Nash, 168; Poe, 146; Keifer, 74; Bushnell, 58; Barger, 86; Harris, 56; Hoyt, 176, and Nevin, 60.

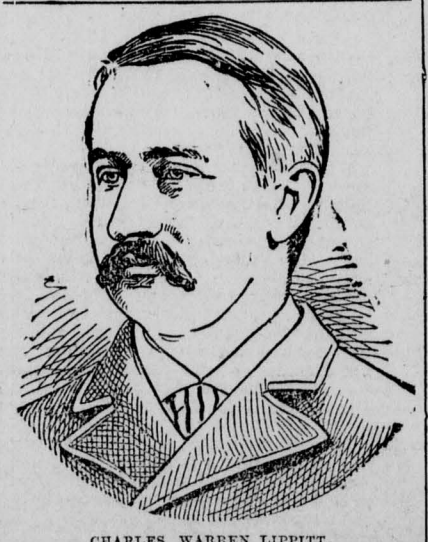
Bushnell received 509 votes on the sixth ballot. The nomination was made unanimous.

Asa S. Bushnell, who is a wealthy manufacturer, is the eldest son of Daniel and Harriet Bushnell. He was born in Oneida County, New York, September 16, 1834, moving from there to Cincinnati, Ohio, when quite a small child. In 1851 he went to Springfield, in which place he continued to reside. During the war he was Captain of Company E, 152d O. V. I., which company he recruited, and served as its Captain in the Shenandoah Valley, under the command of General Hunter, in 1864. In 1886 he was appointed Quartermaster-General by Governor Foraker, where he served four years. He was one of the delegates-at-large to the National Convention in 1892. Politicians said that his nomination was a victory for the Foraker element and a set-back for Governor William McKinley.

GOVERNOR LIPPITT INAUGURATED.

The Twenty-seventh Chief Executive of Rhode Island Installed.

Charles Warren Lippitt, of Providence, was inaugurated Governor of Rhode Island, at Newport. Governor D. Russell Brown, the retiring Executive, marched with his staff from his hotel to the State House, where the Election Committee announced the result of the April election, and the State officers were sworn in with the usual accompaniments of booming of cannon and music. The parade followed and was reviewed by the new Governor and other dignitaries.



CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT.

Pete the Elk a Fighter.

In a California park there is a big elk, known as Pete, who is distinguished as being very quarrelsome, and rules over the herd of deer and antelope like a crowned monarch. In fact, he makes it so unpleasant for them that they generally dodge into the bushes when they see him coming. The other night, however, Pete's fighting qualities served a good turn. He was standing in the moonlight, at the other end of the paddock, when a little doe, away off at the other end of the inclosure, gave a bleat of alarm. Pete immediately gave a loud, answering call and tore off to the rescue. In a few minutes he came in sight of the doe, which had a big coyote clinging to her throat. At the sight of the elk, he let go and started for the fence. He reached the palings, but before he could get through or over, Pete overtook him and brought his front hoofs down on the coyote's back. The coyote turned with a snarl and got a hold on Pete's foreleg, and the elk had to do some lively thrashing around to shake him off. Then he raised the prowler clear off the ground with his antlers and tossed him ten feet in the air. The coyote came down on Pete's haunch, and somehow got a grip there. Then there was lively work. The coyote was safe from Pete's antlers, but the big elk had his kicking apparatus very handy, and in less than a minute he knocked off the coyote and sent him rolling down the slope. This probably killed the coyote, but to make sure, Pete mauled the carcass for half an hour and then stalked haughtily away, sounding challenges to fight, of which there were no takers. —Atlanta Constitution.

Captain Patrick de MacMahon, the son of the Marshal, is one of the volunteers for the Madagascar expedition.

Fifty persons are awaiting trial in Berlin for making fun of Emperor William.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The average weight of the egg of the ostrich is three pounds.

You Don't Have to Swear Off,

Says the St. Louis *Journal of Agriculture* in an editorial about No-To-Bac, the famous tobacco habit cure. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one, a prominent St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by Druggists everywhere. No cure no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it. 75c.

It Is Merely Good Health.

That beautiful complexion is *health*, preserved by Ripans Tabules.

Ripans Tabules purify the blood, clear the skin of blemishes and make life more worth living.

HOW MY THROAT HURTS! Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. TOWNSEND, Fort Howard, Wis., May 4, 1894.

Dyspepsia

And distress after eating are cured by the tonic, appetizing, blood purifying effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this letter:

"I am happy to write a few words about the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me. I was troubled with dyspepsia. My food distressed me and I had dizzy spells and a dull, heavy feeling in my head. Since using several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla my food no longer distresses me at all and my head has been relieved from all dizzy spells. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for any troubled as I was." HOMER J. CLEVELAND, Roxbury, Vermont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

SMOKE

If so here is a chance to get genuine

Key West Cigars

by the box at moderate prices. Address F. J. MUELLER, P. O. Box 494, Key West, Fla. Correspondence Solicited.

VITAL ISSUES
in perfection of machines for farmers' use
POINT ONE
Simplicity of Construction
POINT TWO
Working Qualities
POINT THREE
Thoroughness of Workmanship
These will be found united in the new
DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS
Illustrated Pamphlet Mailed Free.
Davis & Rankin Bldg. & Mfg. Co., Chicago.

SITUATIONS When QUALIFIED—Young Men to learn Telegraphy, Station and Express Agents' Duties. F. WHITEMAN, Chatham, N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

22

MILK AND CREAM.

Lighter receipts caused an active market the past week, with surplus milk selling at an average of $1.12 per can of 40 quarts.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,484,154
Condensed milk, gals	15,699
Cream, gals	45,429

BUTTER.

Penn.—Fresh, extras	—	@	19
Firsts	17	@	18
Thirds to seconds	12	@	16
State—Fancy	17	@	18
Seconds to firsts	12	@	16
Western Im. Creamery	10	@	15
Western Dairy	8	@	13
Factory, fresh	7½	@	11

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	6⅞	@	7
Full cream, good to prime	6¼	@	6¾
State Factory—Part skims, common to prime	1½	@	3
Part skims, choice	4	@	4½
Full skims	1	@	1¼

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	13	@	13¾
Jersey—Fancy	14	@	14¼
Western—Prime to choice	13	@	13¼
Duck eggs	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	2 35	@	2 40
Medium, 1894, choice	—	@	1 90
Pea, 1894, choice	—	@	2 00
Red kidney, 1894, choice	1 82½	@	1 90
White kidney, 1894, choice	2 25	@	2 35
Black turtle soup, 1894	1 60	@	1 65
Lima, Cal., 1894, ₱ 60 lbs	2 95	@	3 00
Green peas, bbls	—	@	1 02½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Jersey, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Baldwin	4 00	@	5 00
Golden Russet	2 50	@	3 50
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba	—	@	—
Strawberries, Southern, ₱ qt	4	@	8
Md., prime, ₱ qt	6	@	10

HOPS.

State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	8	@	9
1894, common to fair	4	@	6
Pacific Coast, choice	8	@	9
Good to prime	6½	@	7½
Old odds	2	@	3

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	75
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	45	@	65
Oat	40	@	45

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	12⅛	@	13
Spring chickens, ₱ pair	30	@	1 00
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	11
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	90
Geese, ₱ pair	65	@	1 12
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	45

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	11
Chickens, Phila. broilers	40	@	45
Capons, Phila.	—	@	—
Western	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	9½	@	10
Ducks ₱ lb	8	@	11
Geese, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 75	@	2 75

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Bermuda, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Southern, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Cabbage, N. C., ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Bermuda, ₱ crate	1 20	@	1 25
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Yellow, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Asparagas, ₱ doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 75
Cucumbers, Fla., ₱ crate	75	@	1 25
Celery, Southern, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	1 50	@	4 00
Peas, N. C., ₱ basket	60	@	1 00
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches	50	@	65
Spinach	—	@	75
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	2 00	@	4 50
Rhubarb	1 00	@	1 25
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Kale	—	@	75

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—City Patents	—	@	—
Spring Patents	4 60	@	4 75
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	82
July	—	@	83¼
Corn—No. 2	—	@	56
Oats—No. 2 White	36½	@	36¾
Track, White	37	@	43
Malt—Western	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	—	@	—
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	—	@	—
Clover	—	@	—
Lard—City steam	—	@	6¼

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	9
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	7½	@	10
Country dressed	7	@	9
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	3 00	@	5 62½
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	4 50	@	7 00
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 10	@	5 15
Dressed	5	@	7½

Lynched by a Mob.

Jacob Henson, colored, convicted in Howard County, Maryland, for the murder of Daniel F. Shea, and sentenced to be hanged June 7, was taken from the jail by a mob and hanged.

The lynching was the work of about twenty determined men. The lynchers feared that the Governor of Maryland might be induced to interfere and commute the dead man's sentence to life imprisonment.

Vesuvius's Protentious Activity.

The activity of Vesuvius, which coincided in 1894 with the earthquakes in Japan, Turkey and Calabria, is again noticeable. Thick columns of smoke, fire and lava are issuing from the mouth of the crater, making a splendid spectacle by night. A new cone is forming on the summit, which is already seventy feet high. The seismic instruments are very active.

England Stands by Gold.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, has formally replied to the memorial forwarded by influential bankers and financiers, in terms emphasizing his previous strong remarks in favor of the gold standard. He says the Government will not countenance any change in the present system of currency.

Newsy Gleanings.

Russian wheat is growing poorly.

There are 5304 Indians in New York State.

Chicago is aroused over her filthy streets.

Japan now has more than 2000 miles of railroad.

Fever is making terrible ravages among the French troops in Madagascar.

A $1,000,000 bridge over the Missouri River will be built by Sioux City (Iowa) capitalists.

An opportune rain saved much of the wheat and corn crop in Kansas and Southern Nebraska.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The fifteenth anniversary of Garibaldi's death was celebrated by the Revolutionists in Rome, Italy.

The last month of the fiscal year opened with expenditures $200,000 in excess of receipts, while the total deficit stood at $46,957,202.

President Cleveland and the members of his Cabinet returned to Washington from Gresham's funeral at Chicago in good health.

Senator Hill answered Senator Sherman, saying he favored international bi-metallism at a ratio of 15½ to 1.

Secretary Gresham's body was exposed to public view at the Arlington on the evening following his death. A guard of honor, composed of Messrs. Emery, Faison, Chilton, H. T. Smith and Biddle, of the State Department, remained beside the coffin all night

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Pittsburg	22	12	.647	Chicago	20	15	.571
Philadel	18	12	.600	New York	15	16	.484
Baltimore	16	11	.593	Brooklyn	13	17	.433
Cincinnati	20	14	.588	Wash'ng'n	13	19	.387
Cleveland	19	14	.576	St. Louis	12	22	.353
Boston	16	12	.571	Louisville	5	25	.167

Missouri's Democratic State Committee decided by a vote of ten to five not to call a special convention on the silver question.

The wheat, oats and hay crops in Central Illinois will be a failure. There is a fine stand of corn, but it needs rain. Recent hot winds have dried up pastures.

The cadets at West Point (N. Y.) Military Academy, gave a dress parade, which was witnessed by the Board of Visitors.

At Minneapolis, Minn., Mrs. Martha M. Elias and her daughter, Annie M. Elias, aged fifty-five and twenty-five years respectively, were murdered by unknown robbers at their flat.

Druggist Louis Hanvey shot and killed his young wife at Atlanta, Ga. The tragedy occurred on the street. Hanvey had been drinking.

Mrs. De Grimm, wife of the well known artist, committed suicide in New York City by shooting herself. Her mind had been failing since the recent death of her son.

At the Deal's saw mill, near Downville, N. C., the boiler exploded and killed Edward Deal, Pender Oxford and Gorden Oxford, firemen, and Reuben Bones. Two other men were severely bruised and scalded.

Chauncey M. Depew gave a dinner in New York City to ex-President Harrison; among the two dozen other guests were Governor Morton, Governor McKinley, Senator Carter, of Montana; Senator Elkins, Mayor Strong, ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

May heat records in New York City were broken, it being ninety-five in the shade on the last day of the month.

Morris Schoenholz, charged with arson, made a confession which showed that recent fires in New York City were of incendiary origin.

A large demonstration in favor of sound money took place in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Curtain, of Baltimore, Md., killed her daughter and herself.

The American Baptist Union held its eighty-first anniversary convention in Saratoga, N. Y.

Cashier Griffin, of the Park Bank, Albany, N. Y., confessed to stealing $18,000 from that institution.

Foreign Notes.

A cablegram received by Assistant Secretary of State Uhl announced the death at Hull, England, of W. J. H. Ballard, United States Consul at that point.

Eighteen Chilean railroad laborers were drowned by the swamping of a boat in the Bay of Ancud, Chile.

A shaft in the Fifeshire (Scotland) colliery caught fire. Nine persons died from injuries received in trying to escape.

Japanese troops have landed at Formosa.

England has sent warships to Jeddah to protect the lives and property of foreigners.

By the explosion of an Ecuadorean gunboat fifteen men were killed and seventeen injured.

Amador Guerra, one of the Cuban leaders, was reported to be killed.

Lord Rosebery's colt Sir Visto won the English Derby.

In the French Senate Marquis l'Angle-Beaumanair attacked the Government for ordering French warships to take part in the opening of the Baltic Sea Canal.

Spaniards in Santiago de Cuba say the rebel leader Gomez died from a wound received in battle.

The body Jose Marti, late President of the Cuban rebels, was disinterred, identified and reburied by the Spanish authorities in Cuba.

A Japanese war fleet arrived at Formosa and fighting was expected.

The torpedo boat built at the Germania wharf at Kiel, Germany, for the Turkish Government, was making her trial trip to Eckernfoorde when her boiler exploded. Six of the crew were instantly killed and fourteen were mortally injured.

SUICIDE FROM A BALLOON.

A Young Man Carried 700 Feet High While Clinging to the Netting.

Among the attractions at Arsenal Island, a St. Louis (Mo.) pleasure resort, a few afternoons ago, was a balloon ascension and parachute drop by Professor Barson, a local aeronaut. The aeronaut had a number of men engaged to assist in filling the balloon with gas and to steady it before it was released. Among these was Tony Heafle, aged twenty-three years. Heafle vainly urged Professor Barson to permit him to accompany him in his flight.

When everything was in readiness the aeronaut gave the order to "let go," and the balloon shot upward. The spectators were suddenly horrified to see Heafle clinging to the netting on the upper part of the immense bag. The Professor's attention was attracted to Heafle when the balloon was about 700 feet from the ground, and he cried to him: "For mercy's sake hang onto the balloon!" but at that instant Heafle loosened his grasp on the ropes and went swirling through the air, turning several somersaults in his descent and striking the ground with such force as to crush his body into a shapeless mass.

Heafle is said to have gone to the grounds early in the day with a young woman, and later he quarreled with her. It was suggested that his trip on the balloon was with the deliberate purpose of committing suicide in this novel manner.

Geary Act Constitutional.

The Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the Geary Chinese Exclusion law.

Royal Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

All other powders are cheaper made and inferior, and leave either acid or alkali in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Roping a Tiger.

A tiger in Tennessee may be set down as a decided novelty, and the account ot its capture makes an interesting story.

One day a circus came to Knoxville, and on the eve of departure the circus wagons were being loaded on the cars. A switch engine was shoving some cars about when one of them became derailed, colliding violently with two cage wagons and the cage containing three tigers was badly damaged. The woodwork was crushed in, leaving a hole of sufficient size for the tigers to get out.

One of the animals leaped from the cage onto the flat car and from there to the ground. The two remaining ones were about to follow suit when the trainer and several other employes of the circus rushed up to the cage and prevented the exit. But one of the tigers was at large, and as soon as the fact became known a stampede of the people in the vicinity occurred, while the circus men rushed to inform the managers.

Preparations for the capture of the tiger were made. One of the Texas cowboys, and the one most perfect in handling a lasso, was detailed to make the attempt. The man handling the tiger was also instructed to assist in the dangerous duty, and the pair went to work.

They located the tiger about a stone's throw from the cage in which he had been confined. The huge brute was crouched under a box car between the rails. His eyes shone brightly and looked to his captors as large as two full moons.

A large dry goods box was procured, a hole bored in the bottom, and the box placed on its side convenient to the animal. One end of the lasso was shoved through the hole and the Texan threw the rope. His judgment was perfect and the lariat dropped over the neck and left foreleg of the tiger to a nicety. Then began the work of landing the animal in the box.

He was pulled up to it slowly, and although he resisted considerably, was at last safely lodged in the box, but not until he had torn off one glove worn by the cowbow and lacerated his hand badly. The box was then nailed up and the tiger hauled away, growling spitefully.—Atlanta Constitution.

Misplaced Heroism.

Some little time ago a benevolent lady read in the papers a paragraph to the effect that, in an effort to save his cat from being crushed by the wheels of a passing omnibus, a small boy had been knocked down and seriously injured by the vehicle, and had been obliged to be taken to a South London hospital.

The lady who probably kept cats herself, greatly admired the boy's devotion to the "poor dumb animal," and wrote to the hospital, inclosing a handsome sum "for the brave and humane little sufferer."

By return of post came a letter from the matron acknowledging the receipt of the money, but, alas! explaining that the cat which had been the cause of all the woe was an even dumber thing than the lady had imagined.

It was, in fact, that dangerous and abominable toy, a tip-cat!

There is a difference of only twenty-two square miles between the area of England and Iowa.

PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS

and those soon to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its tortures and terrors, as well as of its dangers to both mother and child, by aiding nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

MRS. DORA A. GUTHRIE, of *Oakley, Overton Co., Tenn.*, writes: "When I began taking Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I was not able to stand on my feet without suffering almost death. Now I do all my housework, washing, cooking, sewing and everything for my family of eight. I am stouter now than I have been in six years. Your 'Favorite Prescription' is the best to take before confinement, or at least it proved so with me. I never suffered so little with any of my children as I did with my last."

A Use for Condemned Guns.

Last week we mentioned that the Lebanon (Penn.) Bolt and Nut Company had received two car loads of condemned cannon from the United States. It was the purpose to break them up and use the metal for mercantile purposes. Since then the firm has received inquiries from all over the State from Grand Army posts, asking the privilege of buying the guns for decoration purposes. The demand from this source created considerable surprise, and the firm has decided to let the Grand Army people have them rather than melt up the metal.—The Manufacturer.

The five civilized tribes are the Cherokees, with a population of 29,599; Chickasaws, 7182; Choctaws, 14,397; Creeks, 14,633; Seminoles, 2561.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

AXPON ELASTIC TRUSS

PATENTED.

RUPTURE Cured
POSITIVELY
HOLDS RUPTURE
Worn night and day. Has an Adjustable Part which can be made larger or smaller to suit changing condition of RUPTURE. Illus. Cat. sent securely sealed by G.V. House Mfg. Co. 744 Broadway, N.Y. City

★ ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR ★
IMPERIAL GRANUM
IT IS
★ THE BEST ★
FOOD
FOR NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS AND
CHILDREN
★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

N Y N U—23

My heart is very sad to-night,
Unrest is in the air,
I cannot tell just what it is,
Dyspepsia or despair.

It is dyspepsia
and
A • Ripans • Tabule
will dispel it.

ENGINES AND BOILERS
For all purposes requiring power. Automatic, Corliss & Compound Engines. Horizontal & Vertical Boilers. Complete Steam Plants.
D.W. PAYNE & SONS,
Elmira N.Y.
N.Y. Office, 41 Dey St.

LINENE REVERSIBLE
Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.
A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address
REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,
77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

SUCCESS

Fairly jumped into success—Pearline. Right from the very start. Notwithstanding all these hundreds of years of precedence behind that old-fashioned, back-breaking way of washing with soap, too.

Now, why was it? Why is it that hundreds of millions of packages of Pearline have been used in the few years since this washing-compound was invented? Just do your washing and cleaning with Pearline for a month, and you'll see.

It takes away the rubbing, but without any risk of harm. That puts it at the head of every known aid for washing.

Millions NOW USE Pearline 461

"Fool's Haste is Nao Speed." Don't Hurry the Work Unless You Use
SAPOLIO

LINCOLN'S APPARITION.

He Saw a Ghostly Image of Himself In a Looking Glass.

Mr. Noah Brooks, in his personal reminiscences of Lincoln in The Century, tells the following strange story:

On the day mentioned Lincoln narrated an incident the particulars of which I wrote out and printed directly after. These are his own words, as nearly as they could then be recalled:

"It was just after my election in 1860, when the news had been coming in thick and fast all day and there had been a great 'hurrah boys,' so that I was well tired out and went home to rest, throwing myself down on a lounge in my chamber. Opposite where I lay was a bureau with a swinging glass upon it" (and here he got up and placed furniture to illustrate the position), "and looking in that glass I saw myself reflected nearly at full length, but my face, I noticed, had two separate and distinct images, the tip of the nose of one being about three inches from the tip of the other. I was a little bothered, perhaps startled, and got up and looked in the glass, but the illusion vanished. On lying down again, I saw it a second time, plainer if possible than before, and then I noticed that one of the faces was a little paler—say five shades—than the other. I got up, and the thing melted away, and I went off, and in the excitement of the hour forgot all about it—nearly, but not quite, for the thing would once in awhile come up and give me a little pang as if something uncomfortable had happened.

"When I went home that night, I told my wife about it, and a few days afterward made the experiment again, when" (with a laugh) "sure enough the thing came again, but I never succeeded in bringing the ghost back after that, though I once tried very industriously to show it to my wife, who was somewhat worried about it. She thought it was a 'sign' that I was to be elected to a second term of office, and that the paleness of one of the faces was an omen that I should not see life through the last term."

This is a very remarkable story—a coincidence, we may say—to which some significance was given by the cruel death of the president soon after the beginning of his second term. I told Mrs. Lincoln the story and asked her if she remembered its details. She expressed surprise that Mr. Lincoln was willing to say anything about it, as he had up to that time refrained from mentioning the incident to anybody, and as she was firm in her belief that the optical illusion (which it certainly was) was a warning I never again referred to the subject to either the president or his wife.

Subsequently Lincoln's version of the story was confirmed by Private Secretary John Hay, who, however, was of the opinion that the illusion had been seen on the day of Lincoln's first nomination, and not, as I have said, on the day of his first election.

OLD BELLS IN NEW YORK.

Two Metal Messengers Whose Tones Have Sounded to Many Generations.

Whether it be due to patriotic or poetic instincts it is nevertheless true that a famous old bell always arouses a reminiscent feeling. Its very presence suggests a story—the glad cry of liberty, the joyous peals of wedding festivities, the somber tone of funeral processions. Weather stained and hoary, an old bell seems like a messenger of fate.

Hence it is not to be wondered at that the bell in the yard of the Collegiate church, at Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, daily attracts a throng of inquiring faces, closely pressed against the high iron railing surrounding the church.

From the quaint Latin inscription on the bell one learns that it was sent in 1795 by the people of Amsterdam as a gift offering to the North church in New York, then at Fulton and William streets, where it had been erected in 1628.

Hanging high above the city, at Forty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, is another link that binds us to the past. This great bell bears this Dutch inscription:

"Een leegat aan de Neederdeutsche Kirke, Niew York, 1731."

It appears from the old will of Colonel Abraham de Peyster that he ordered a bell to be made in Holland for the Middle church, then occupying the site of the old fort at the Battery. The people of Holland were so pleased at being thus remembered by one of their number in America that a great number of coins were thrown into the smelting pot which contained the metal for the bell as an evidence of their appreciation. During the Revolution the Middle church was put to strange uses. Removing the pulpit, gallery, pews and flooring, the British dragoons converted it into a riding academy.

John Oothout was granted permission from Commander in Chief Lord Howe to remove the De Peyster bell to a place of safety. Accordingly, in the most unobtrusive manner possible, the bell was sent to Chambersburg, Pa.

When peace was restored, the bell was hung in the steeple of the Middle church, afterward leased to the federal government for postoffice purposes, and which many remember as the old Postoffice building. A little more journeying and the De Peyster bell reached its present haven.

The Collegiate consistory carefully preserve the relics of their several churches. A pewter plate bearing the date 1769 and giving a history of the old North church is stowed away with a charter granted in 1696 by William III empowering them to incorporate themselves in New York. Here, too, is zealously guarded the old will of John Harpending, now yellow with age, bequeathing, in 1723, much of his land to the Collegiate corporation.—New York Herald.

Napoleon's Memory.

Napoleon had a wonderful memory. When emperor, he once surprised his council with his intimate knowledge of Roman law and was asked how he had obtained it. He stated that when a lieutenant he had once been placed under arrest and was in prison for two weeks. During that time the only book at his command was a treatise on Roman law. He sat down and in two weeks mastered the volume so completely that 20 years later he could repeat long passages from its pages. He never forgot a face or a name and would often greet private soldiers by their names, sometimes alluding to the march or the battle where he had seen them before. He kept in his head all the details of his military movements, and it was said of him that during the march to Italy and Marengo he knew where every pound of the supplies for the use of the army was located. It is said that he remembered the name of every officer to whom he ever issued a commission.

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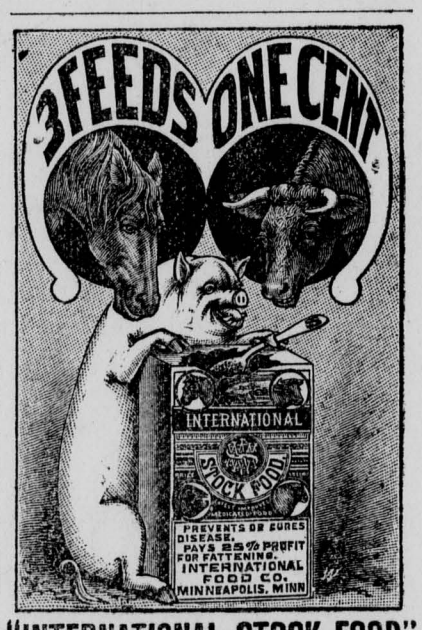

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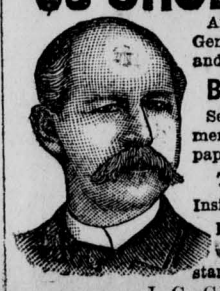

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